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**Nakajima**

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(54) **METHOD AND APPARATUS OF STORAGE VOLUME MIGRATION IN COOPERATION WITH TAKEOVER OF STORAGE AREA NETWORK CONFIGURATION**

*G06F 3/0607* (2013.01); *G06F 3/0689* (2013.01); *G06F 13/385* (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**  
None  
See application file for complete search history.

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(\*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

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**Related U.S. Application Data**

(63) Continuation of application No. 13/654,724, filed on Oct. 18, 2012, now Pat. No. 9,081,502.

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*G06F 3/06* (2006.01)  
*H04L 29/08* (2006.01)  
*G06F 9/44* (2006.01)  
*G06F 17/30* (2006.01)  
*G06F 13/38* (2006.01)

(57) **ABSTRACT**

Systems and methods directed to the automation of Storage Area Network (SAN) configuration when storage volume migration or server virtual machine migration is conducted. Systems and methods described herein may involve the takeover of a SAN network attribute for the migration, and may involve translation of zone object formats to facilitate the migration and ensure compatibility when the takeover is conducted.

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC ..... *G06F 3/0647* (2013.01); *G06F 3/0605* (2013.01); *G06F 3/067* (2013.01); *G06F 3/0608* (2013.01); *G06F 3/0632* (2013.01); *G06F 3/0637* (2013.01); *G06F 9/4401* (2013.01); *G06F 17/30117* (2013.01); *H04L 67/1097* (2013.01); *G06F 3/061* (2013.01);

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SAN zoning and network attribute information

81 Zone Name	82 Target Port WWPN	83 Peer WWPN list	84 NW Attribute List
QOSHI_port_A	Storage WWPN A	Host WWPN A	QoS Hi xx
		Host WWPN B	
		...	
TI_ZONE_port_B	Storage WWPN B	Host WWPN A	Traffic Isolation
		Host WWPN B	
...	...	...	...

**12 Claims, 31 Drawing Sheets**

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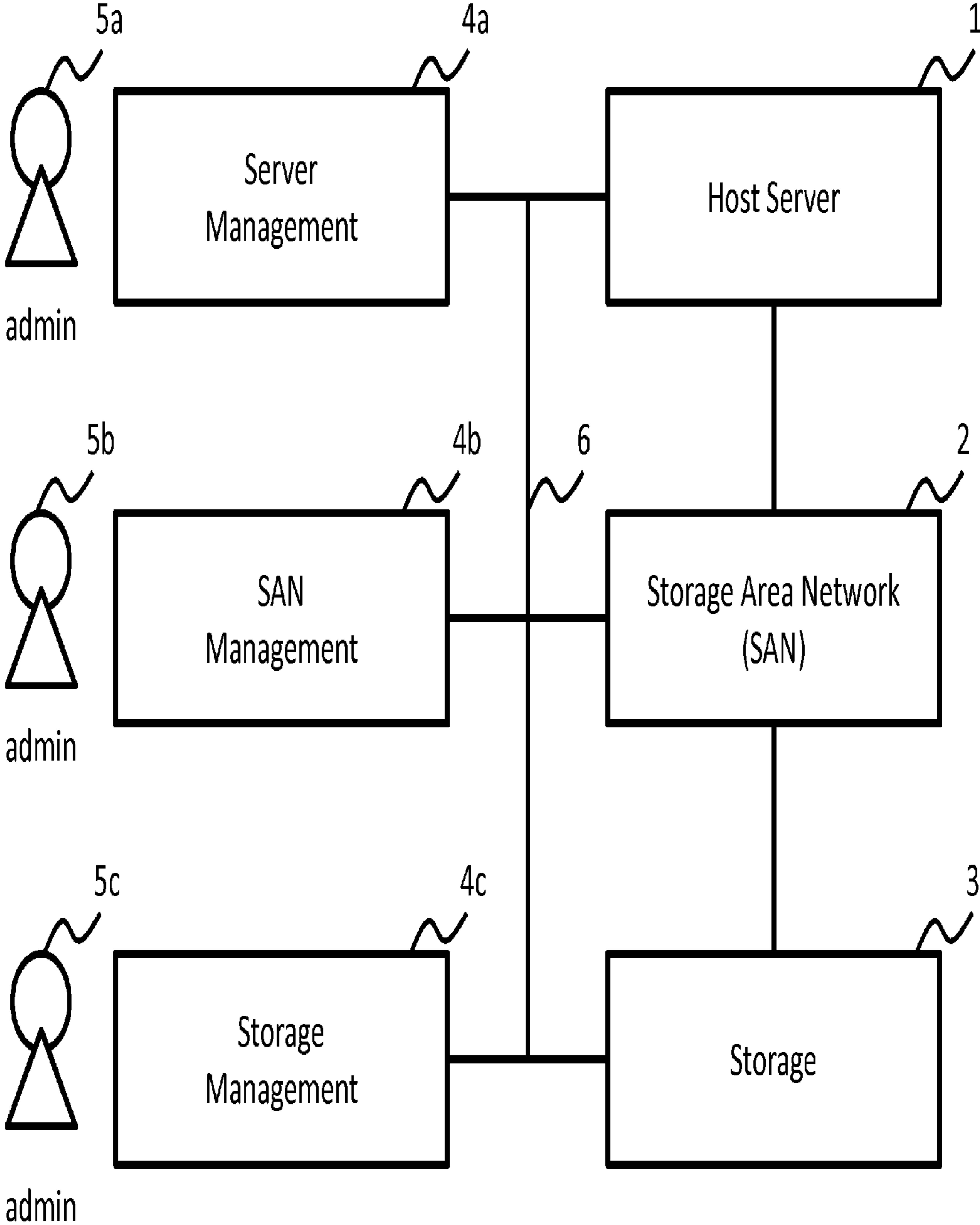


FIG. 1

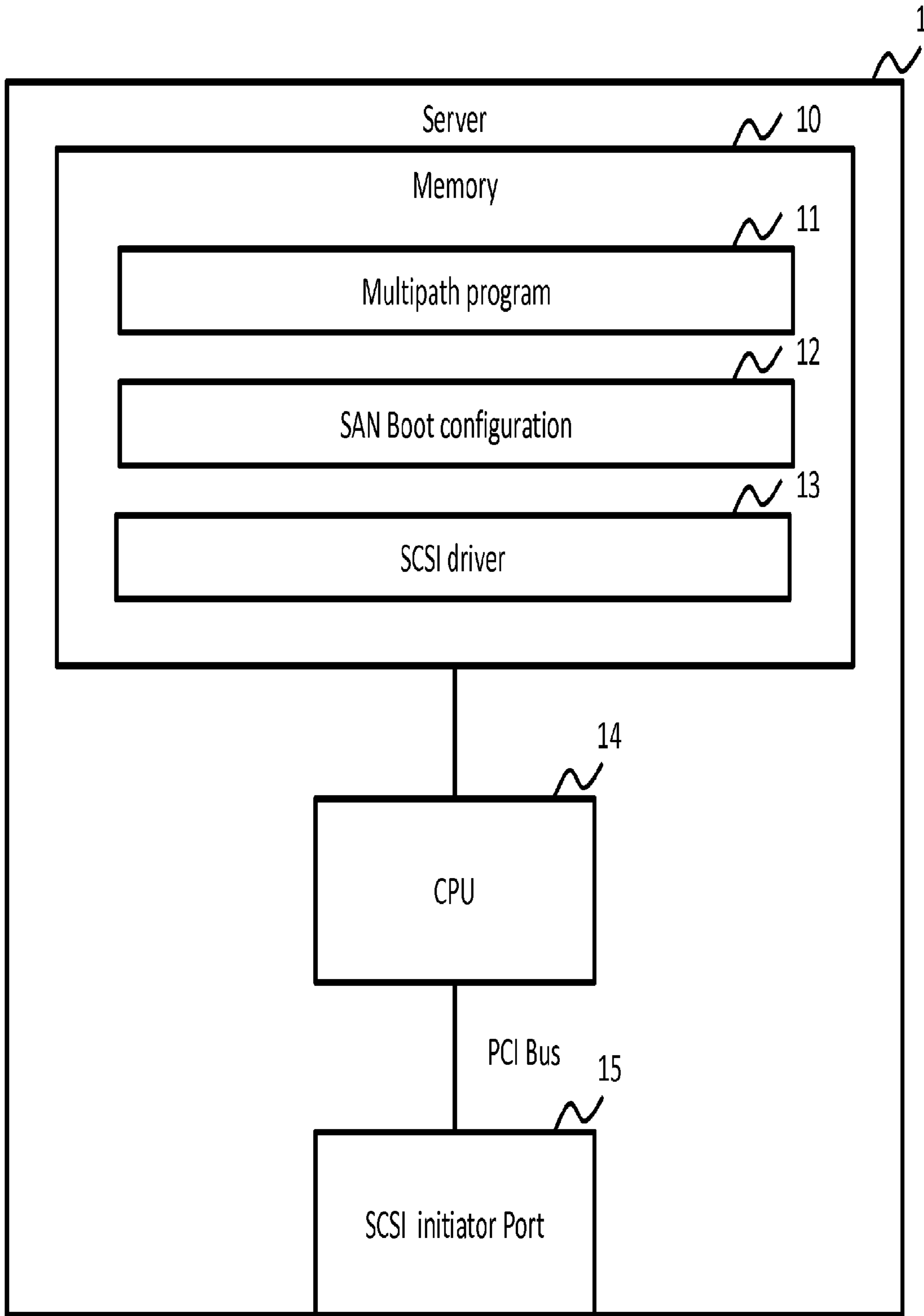


FIG. 2

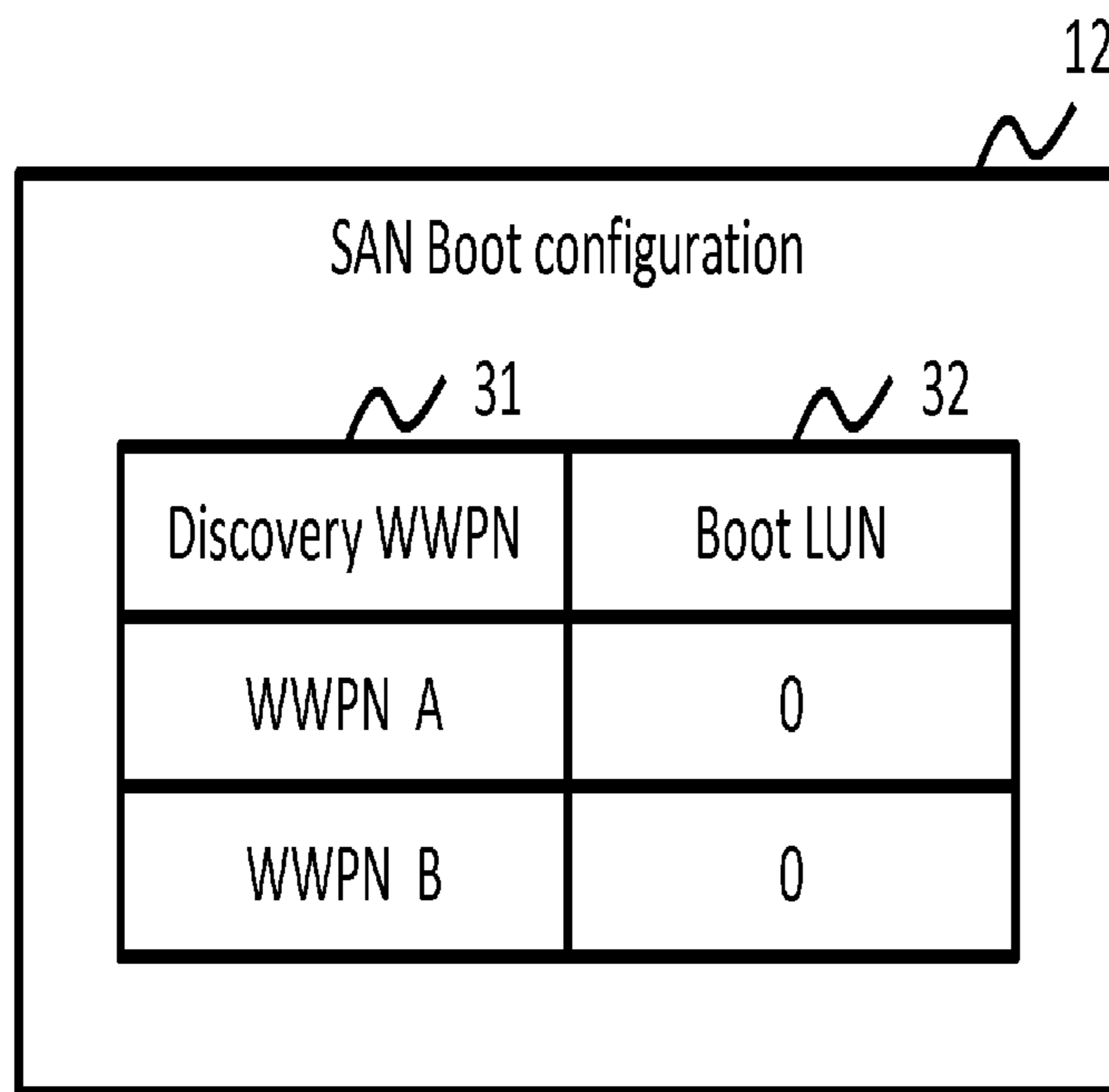


FIG. 3

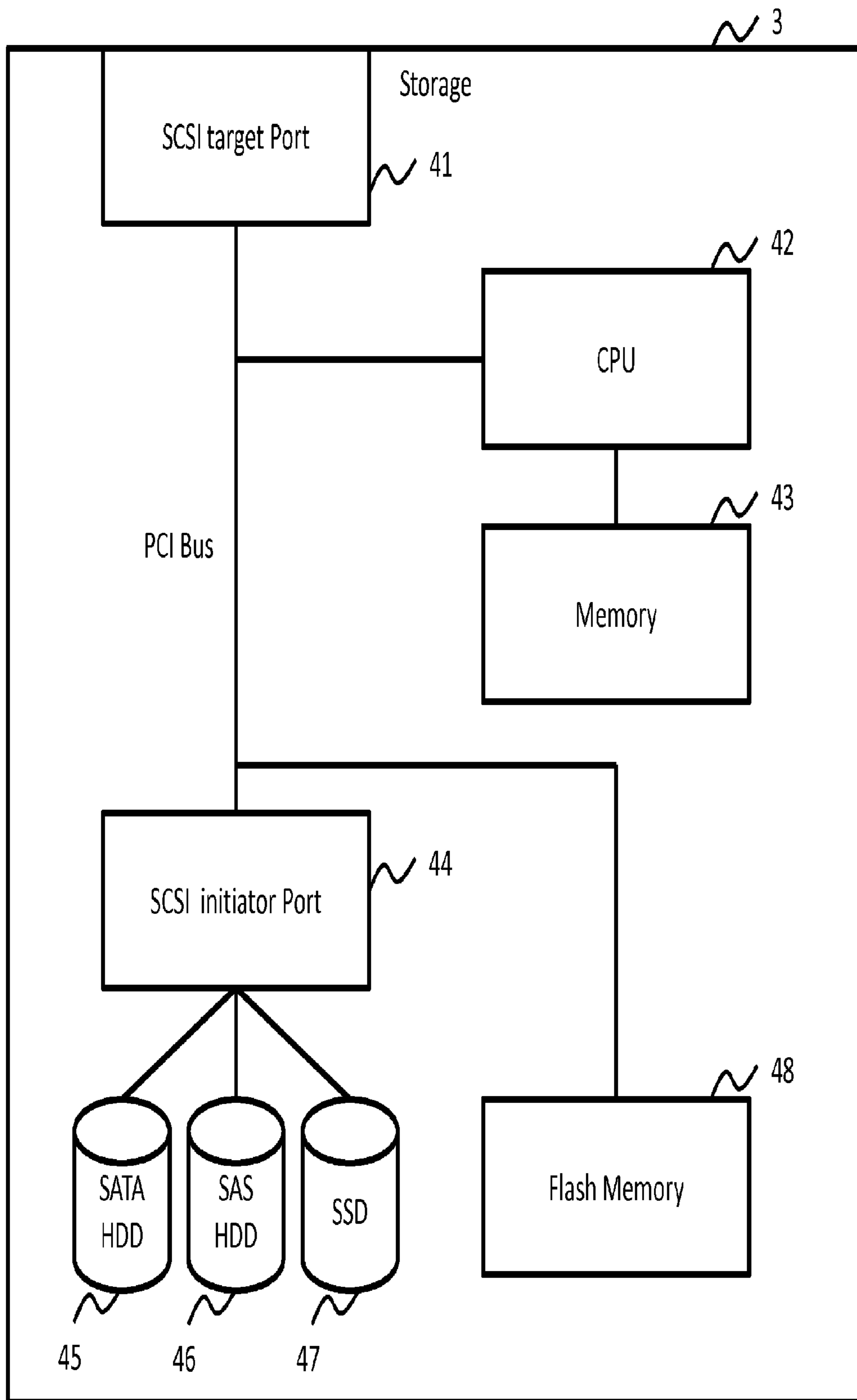


FIG. 4

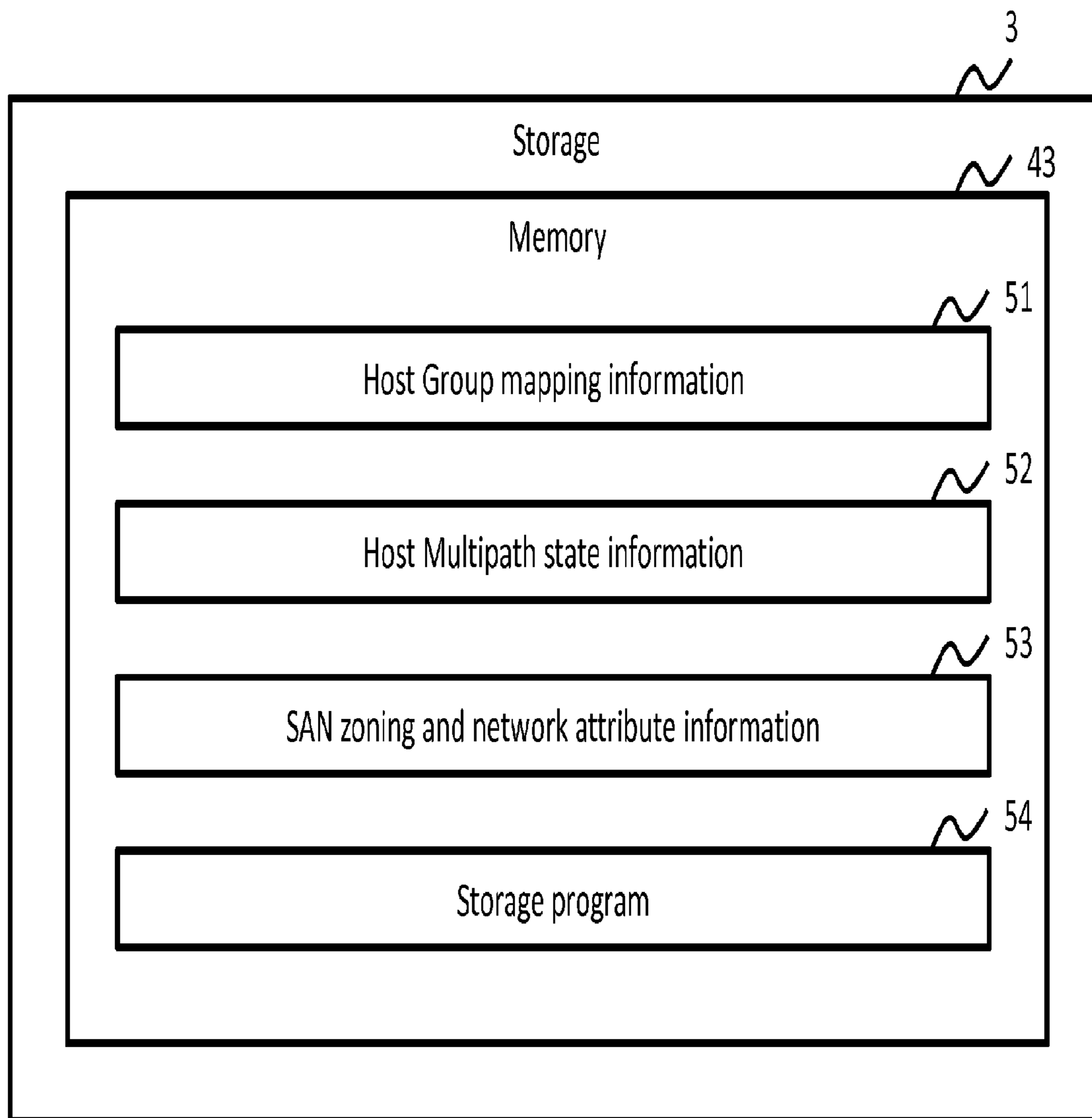


FIG. 5

51

Host Group Information

61 Host WWPN	62 Host LUN	63 Target Port WWPN	64 Internal LUN
Host WWPN A	0	Storage WWPN A	0
Host WWPN B	1	Storage WWPN A	1
Host WWPN C	0	Storage WWPN B	0
Host WWPN D	1	Storage WWPN B	1
...	...	...	...

FIG. 6



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Host Multipath state information

71 Internal LUN	72 Host WWPN	73 Multipath State
0	Host WWPN A	Active
	Host WWPN C	Standby
1	Host WWPN B	Standby
	Host WWPN D	Active
...	...	...

FIG. 7

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SAN zoning and network attribute information

81 Zone Name	82 Target Port WWPN	83 Peer WWPN list	84 NW Attribute List
QOSHI_port_A	Storage WWPN A	Host WWPN A	QoS Hi xx
		Host WWPN B	
		...	
TI_ZONE_port_B	Storage WWPN B	Host WWPN A	Traffic Isolation
		Host WWPN B	
...	...	...	...

FIG. 8

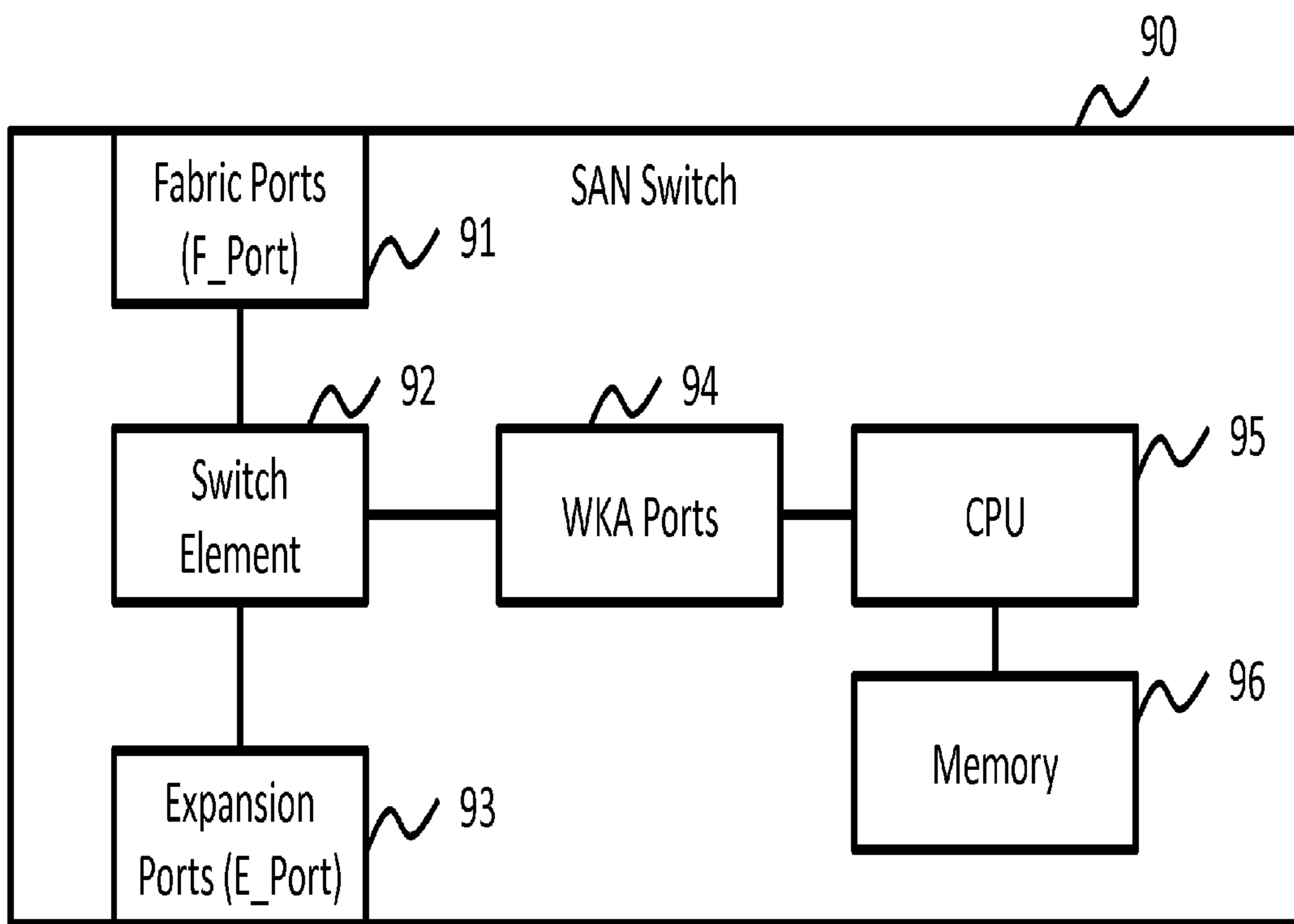


FIG. 9

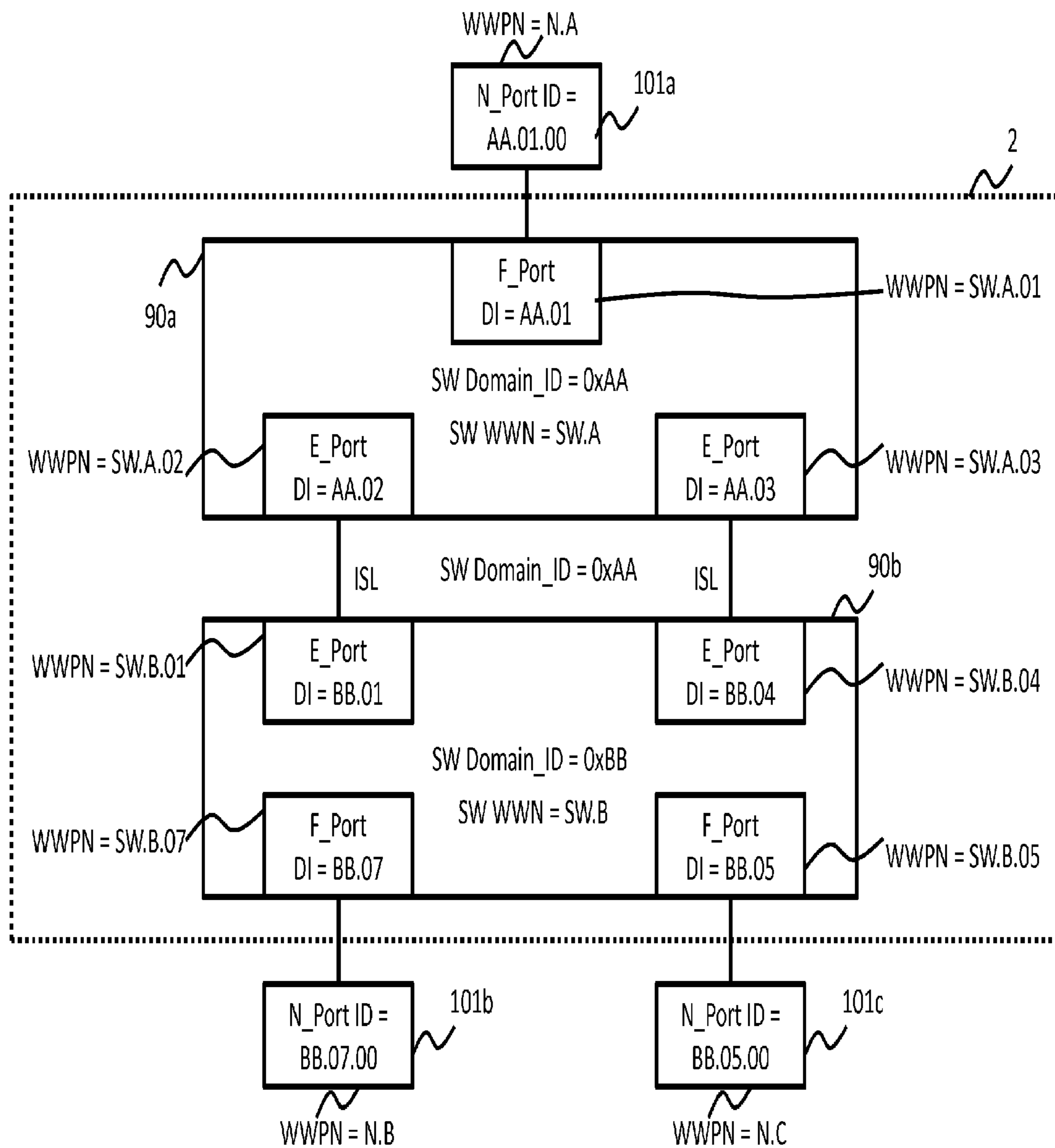


FIG. 10

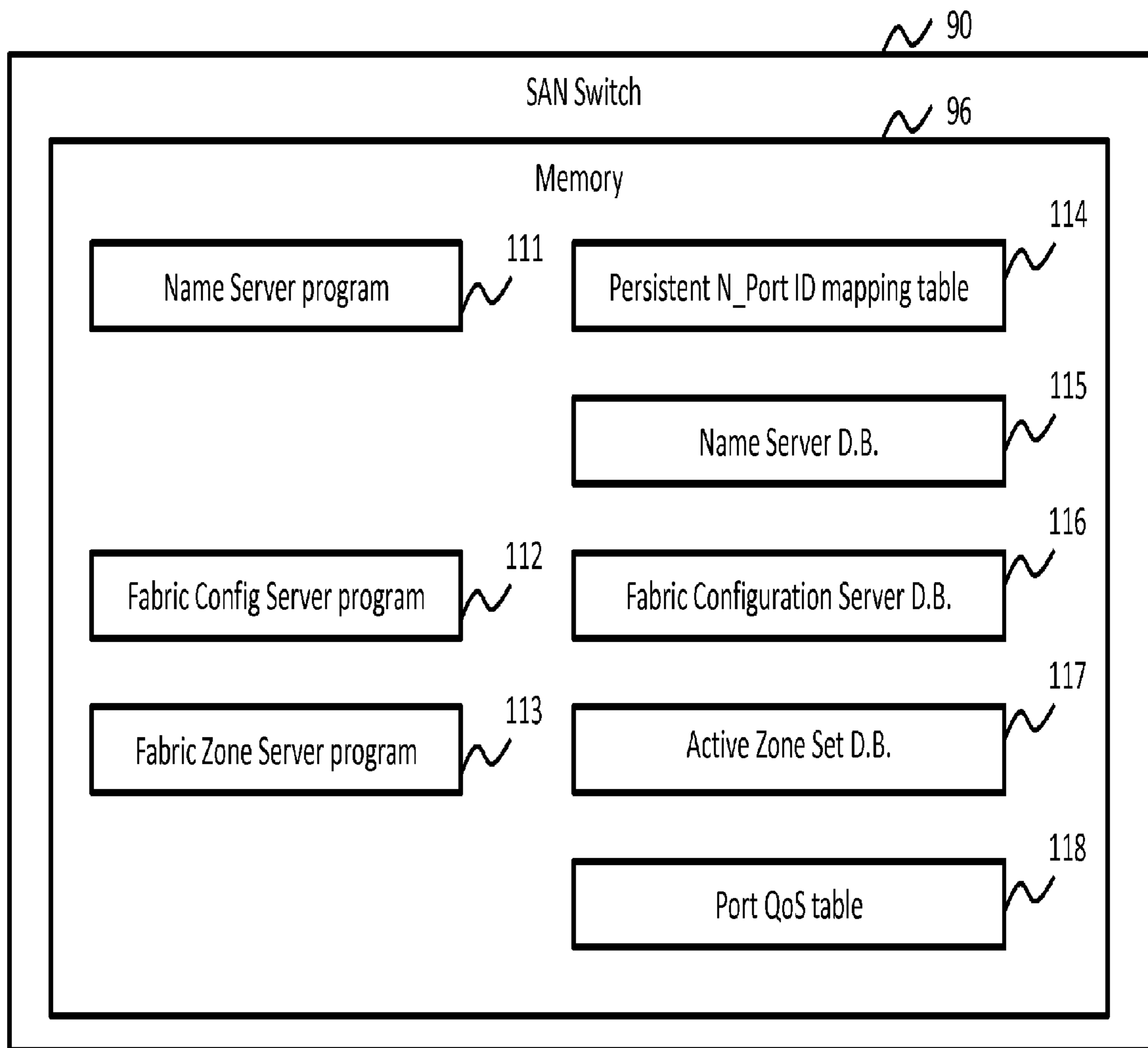


FIG. 11

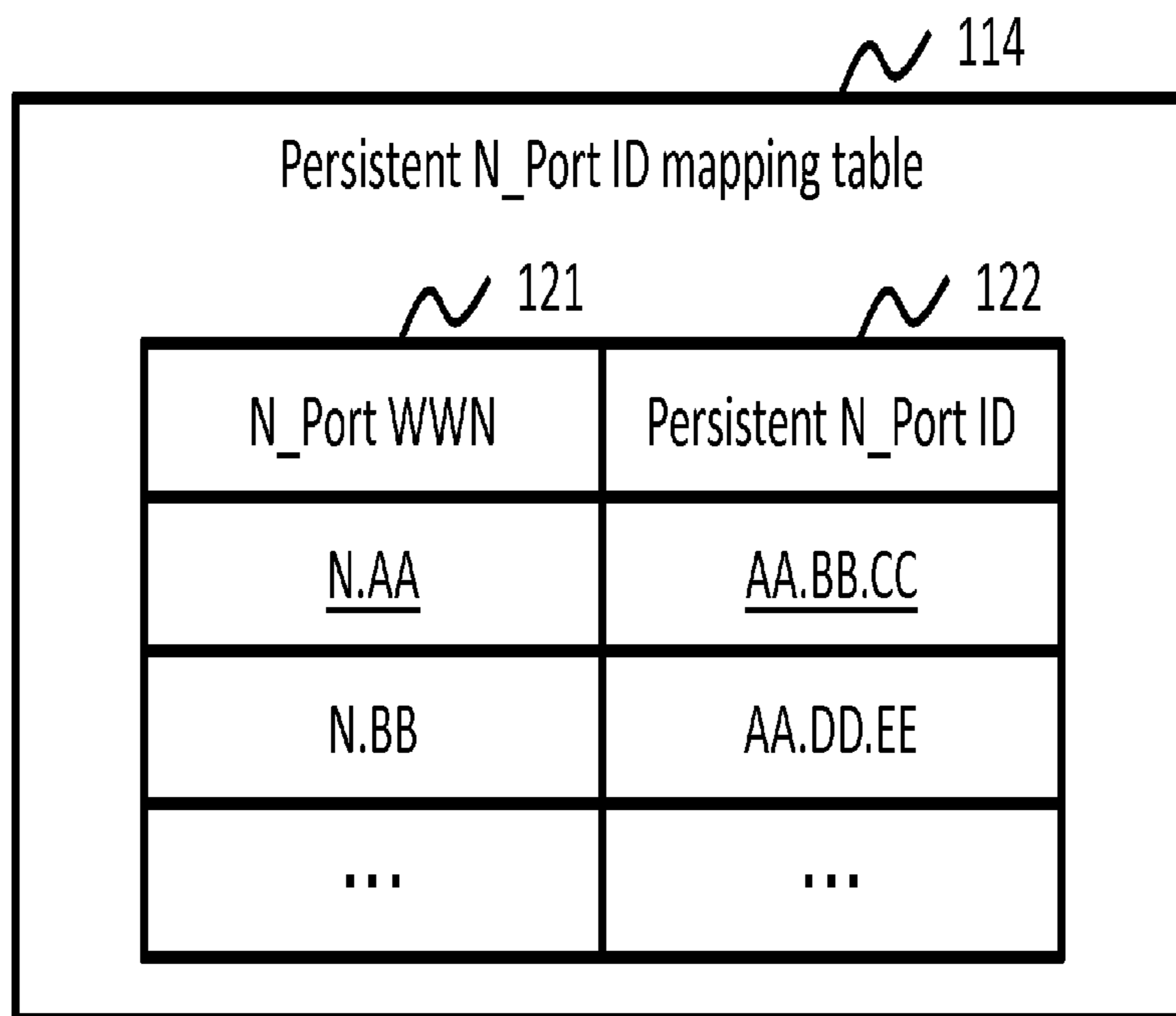


FIG. 12

Name Server D.B. 115

131 F_Port Domain/Index	132 N_Port ID	133 N_Port WWN	134 Persistent N_Port ID
AA.01	AA.01.00	WWN N.A	No
AA.02	AA.02.00	WWN N.B	No
AA.05	<u>AA.BB.CC</u>	<u>WWN N.AA</u>	<u>YES</u>
...	...	...	...

FIG. 13

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Fabric Configuration Server DB			
Domain / Index	Port Type	Attached WWNN	Attached WWPN
AA.01	F_Port	N_Port WWNN	N_Port (N.A)
AA.02	E_Port	Adjacent SW (SW.B)	E_Port (SW.B.01)
AA.03	E_Port	Adjacent SW (SW.B)	E_Port (SW.B.04)
...	...	...	...

FIG. 14



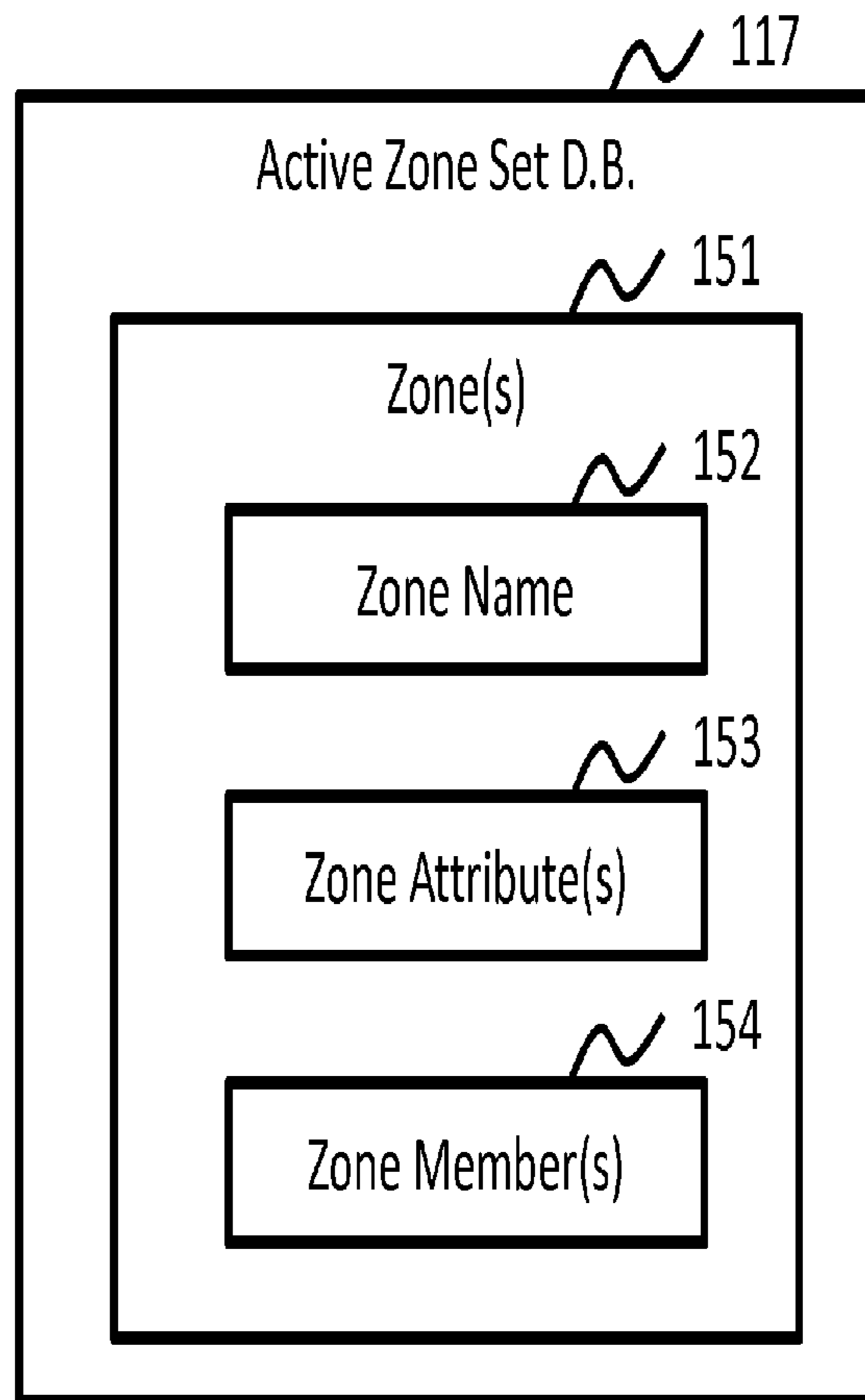


FIG. 15

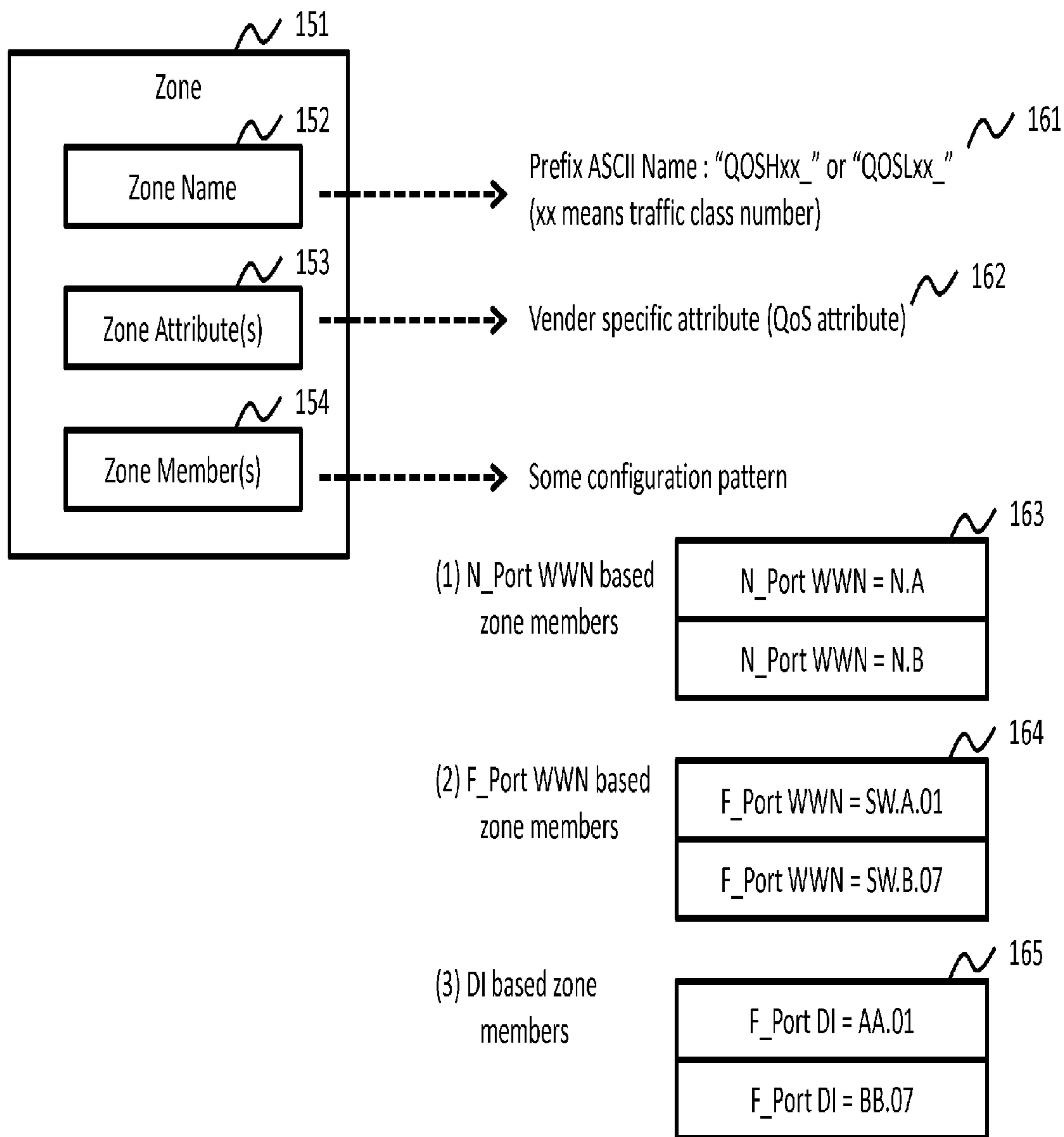


FIG. 16

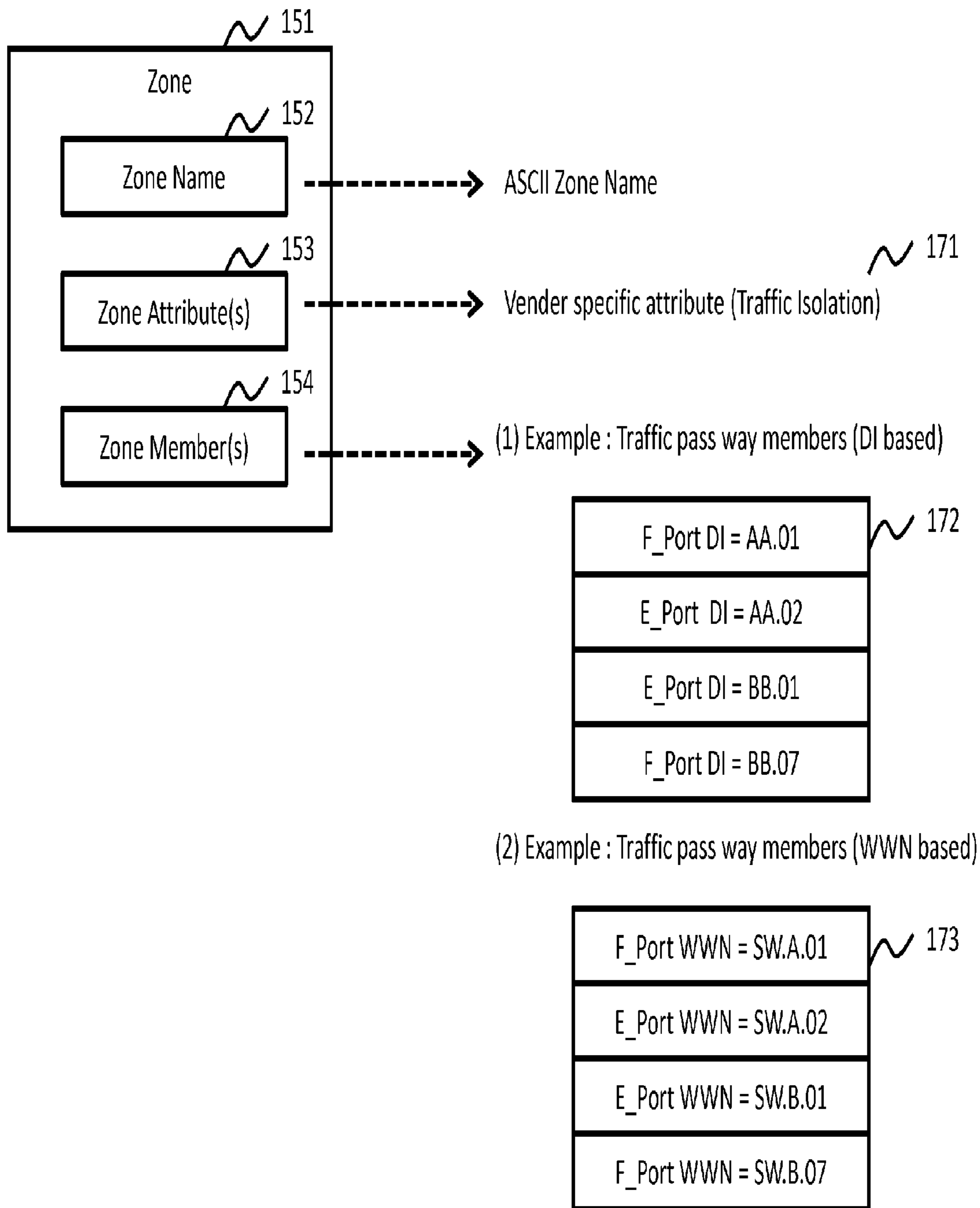


FIG. 17

115

Port QoS Table

181 Domain/Index	182 Rate Limit	183 Traffic Class	184 Virtual Channel
AA.01	No Limit	TC = 1 (High)	VC = 1,2,3,4
AA.02	4Gbps	TC = 14	VC = 5,6
AA.03	1Gbps	TC = 18 (Low)	VC = 7
...	3Gbps	N/A	N/A

FIG. 18

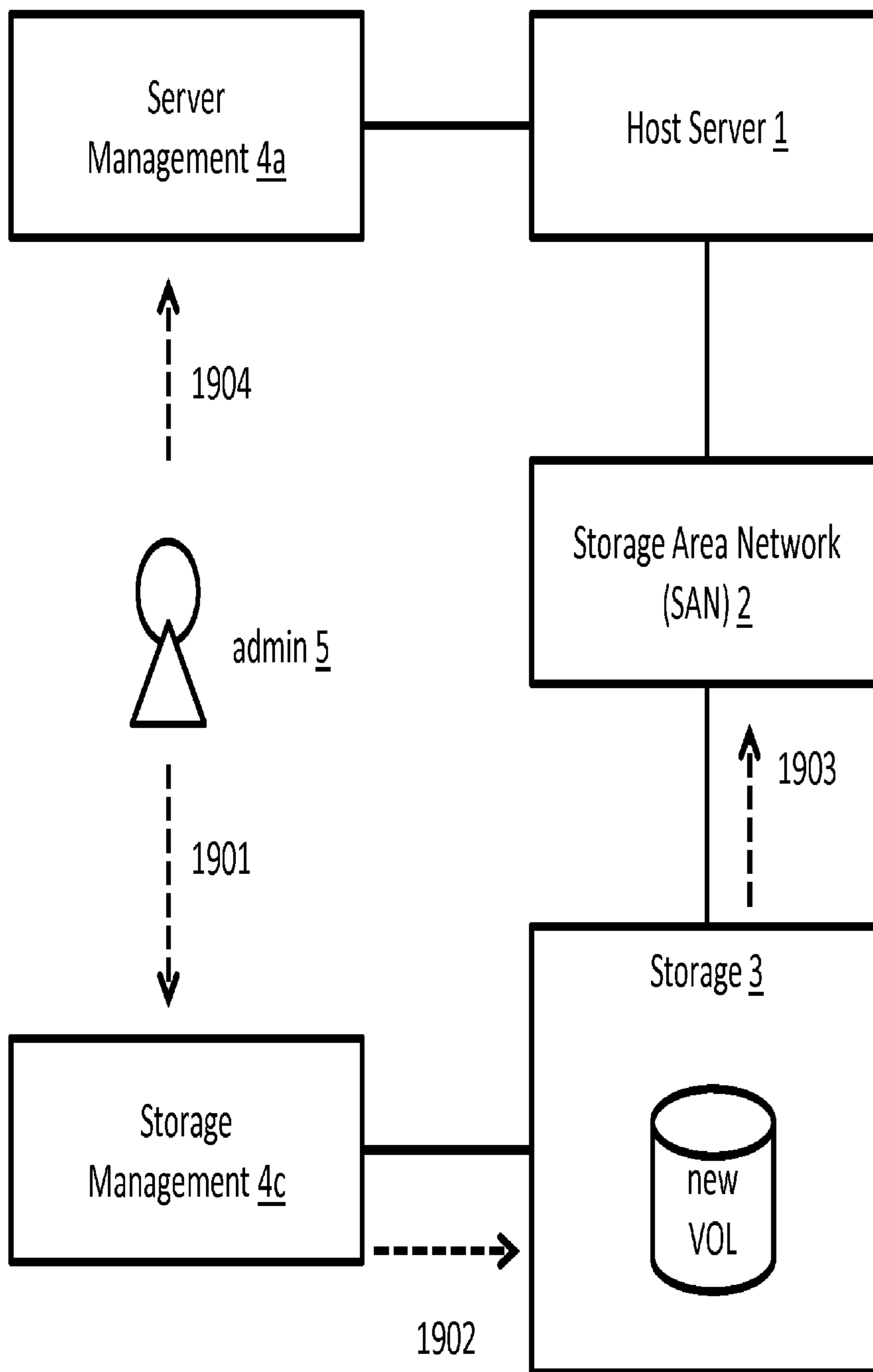


FIG. 19

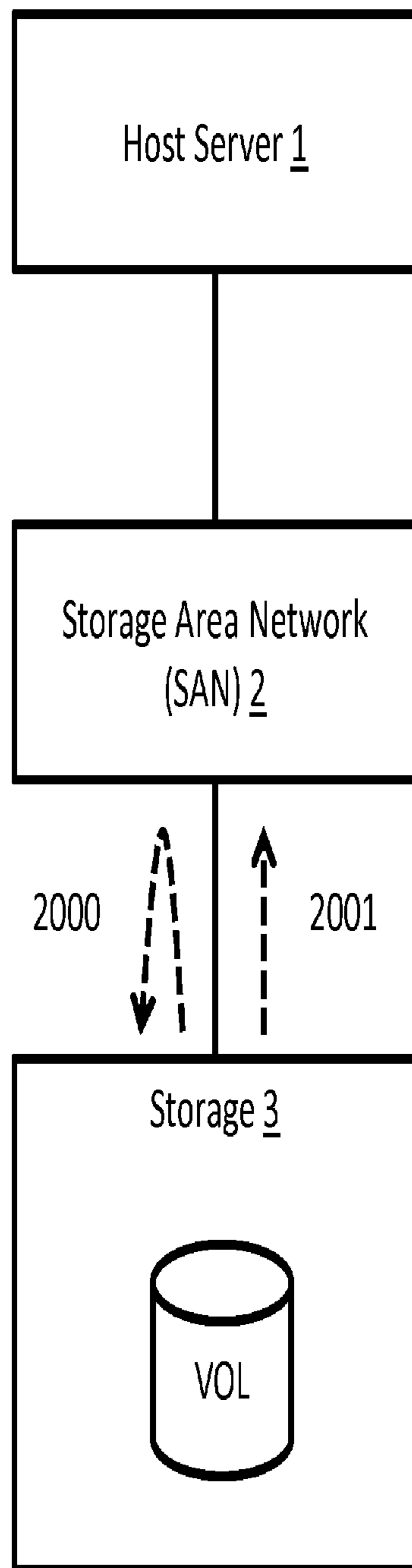


FIG. 20

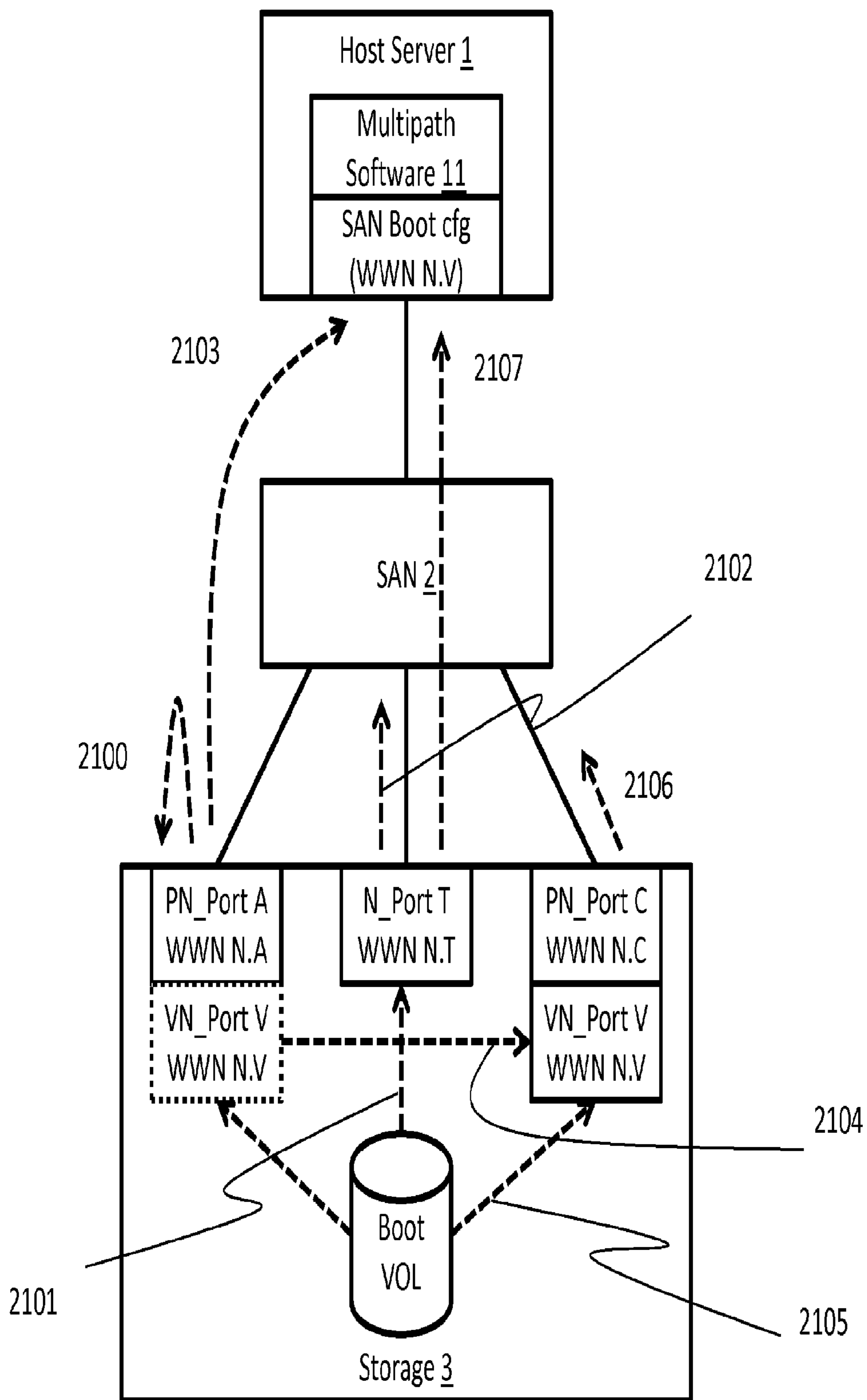


FIG. 21

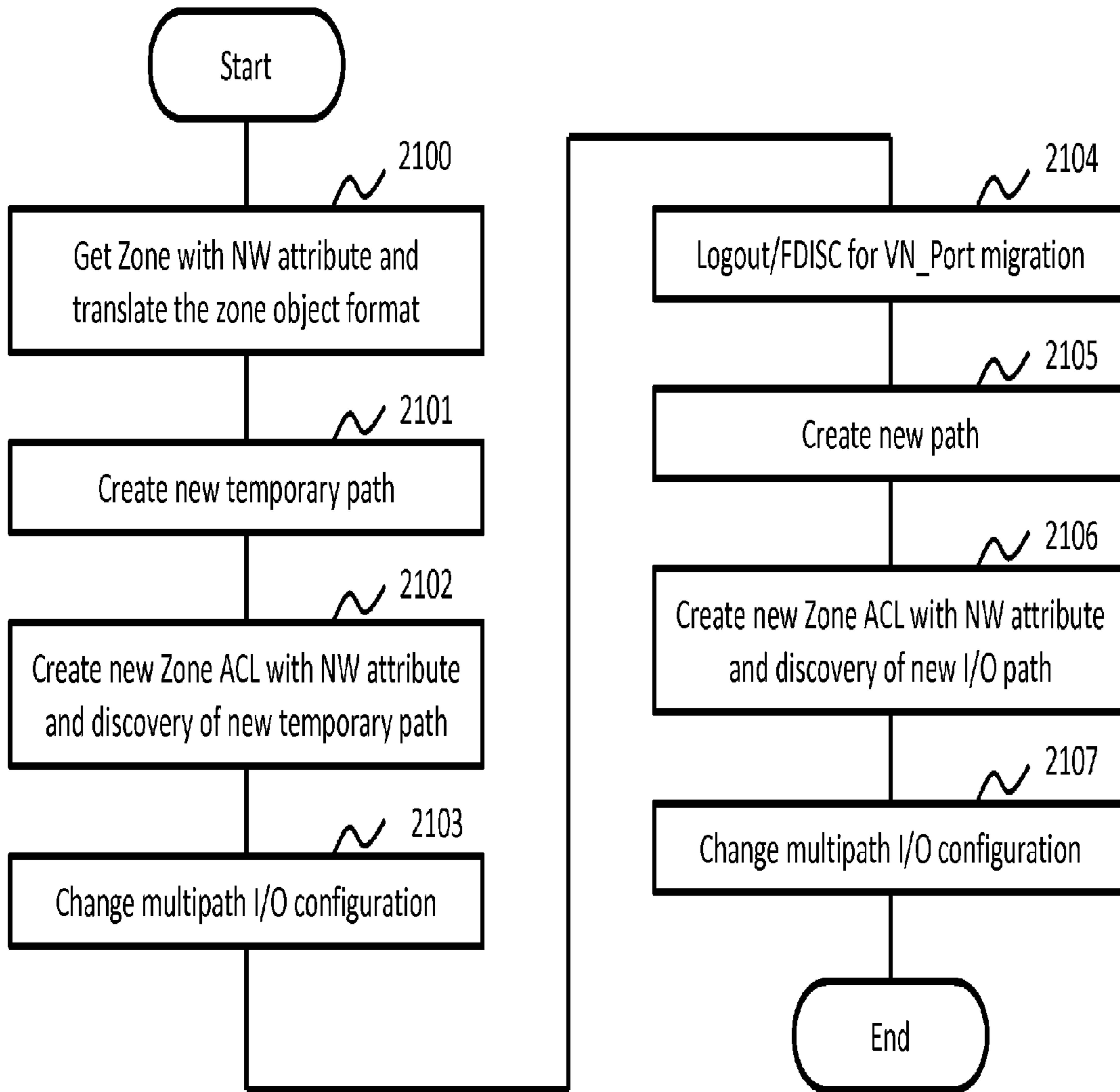


FIG. 22



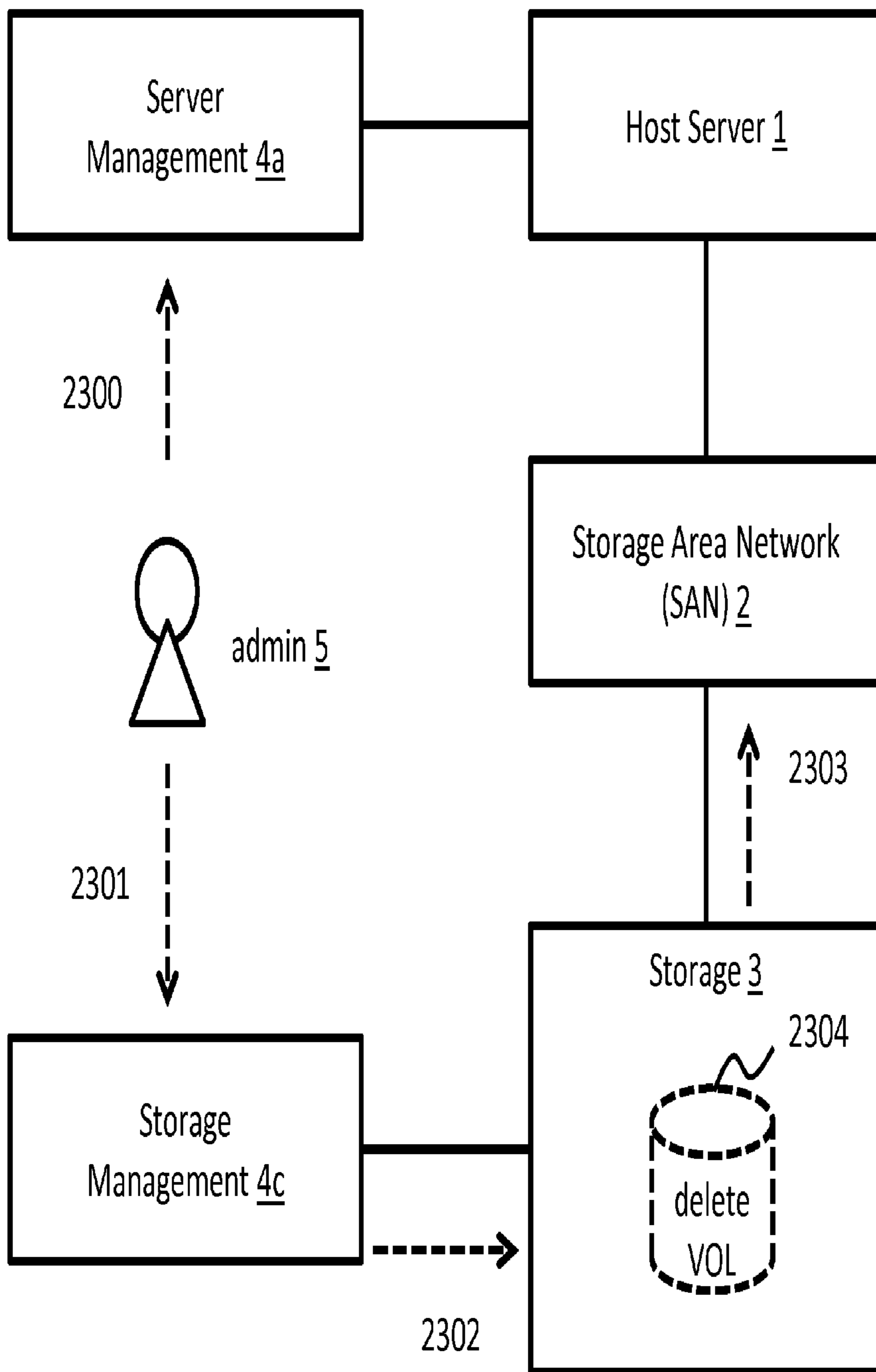


FIG. 23

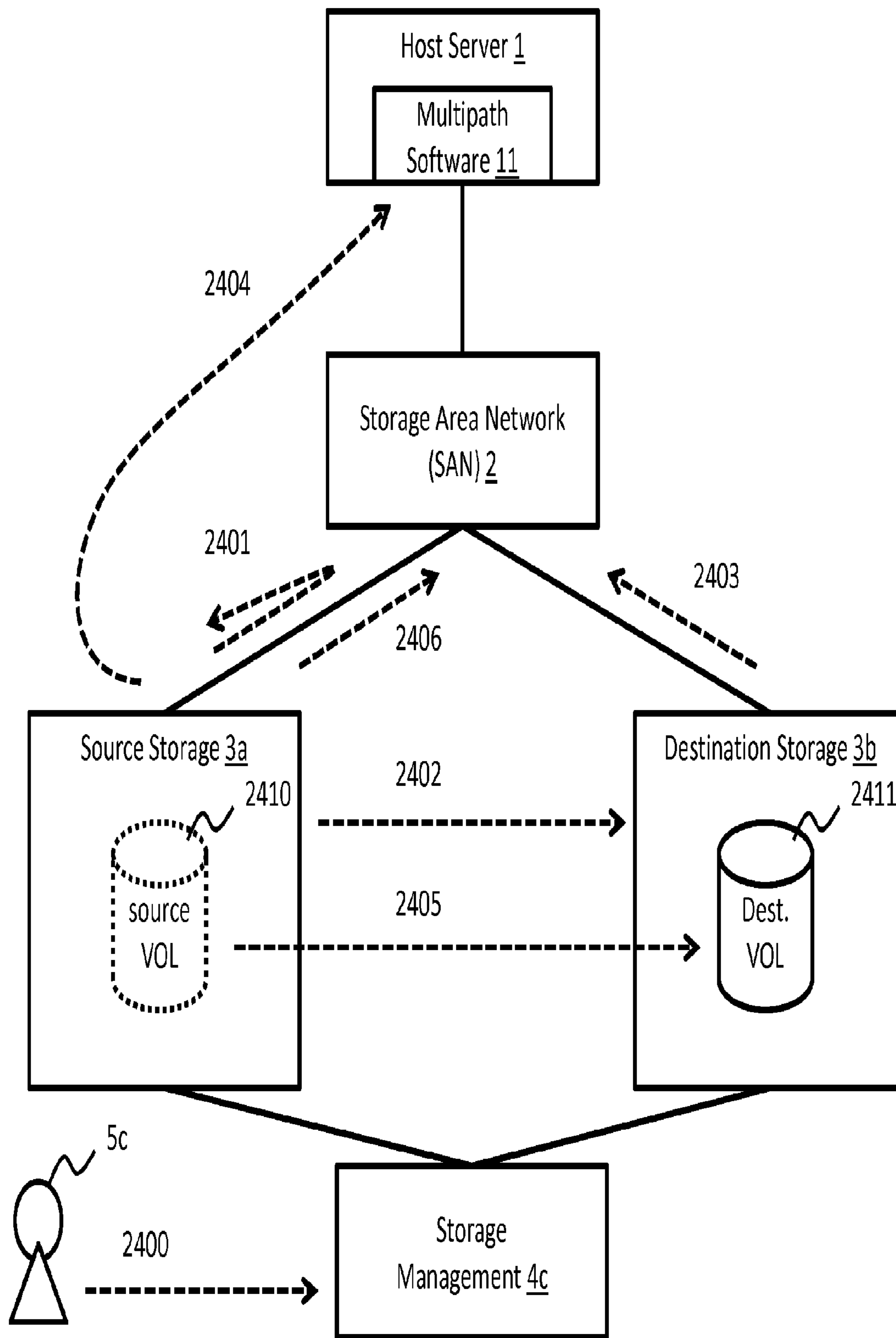


FIG. 24

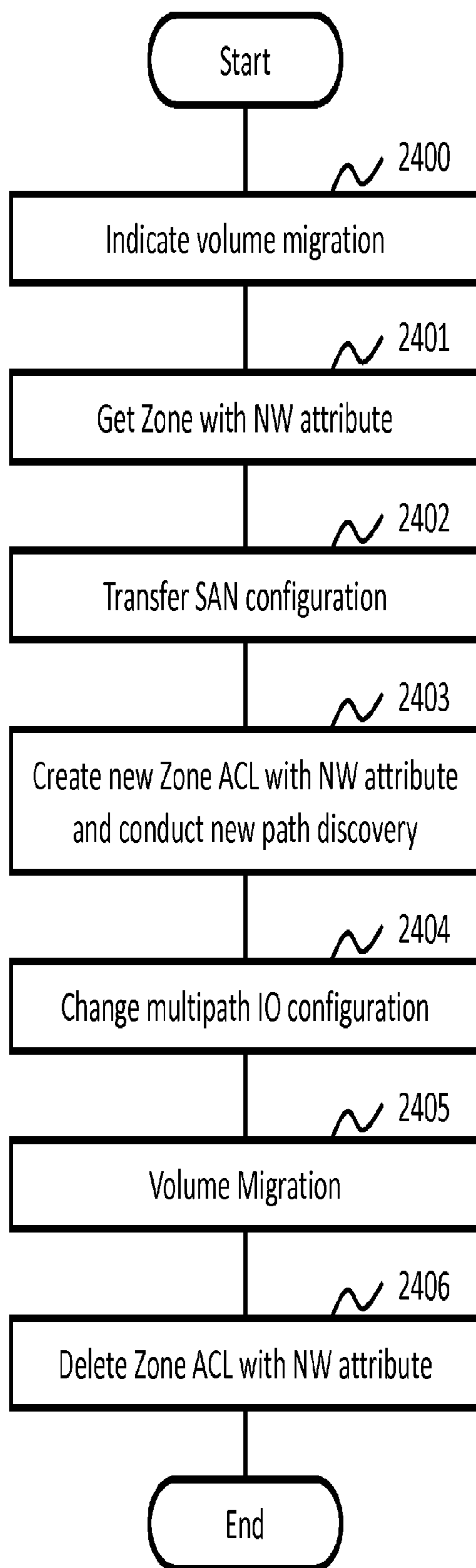


FIG. 25

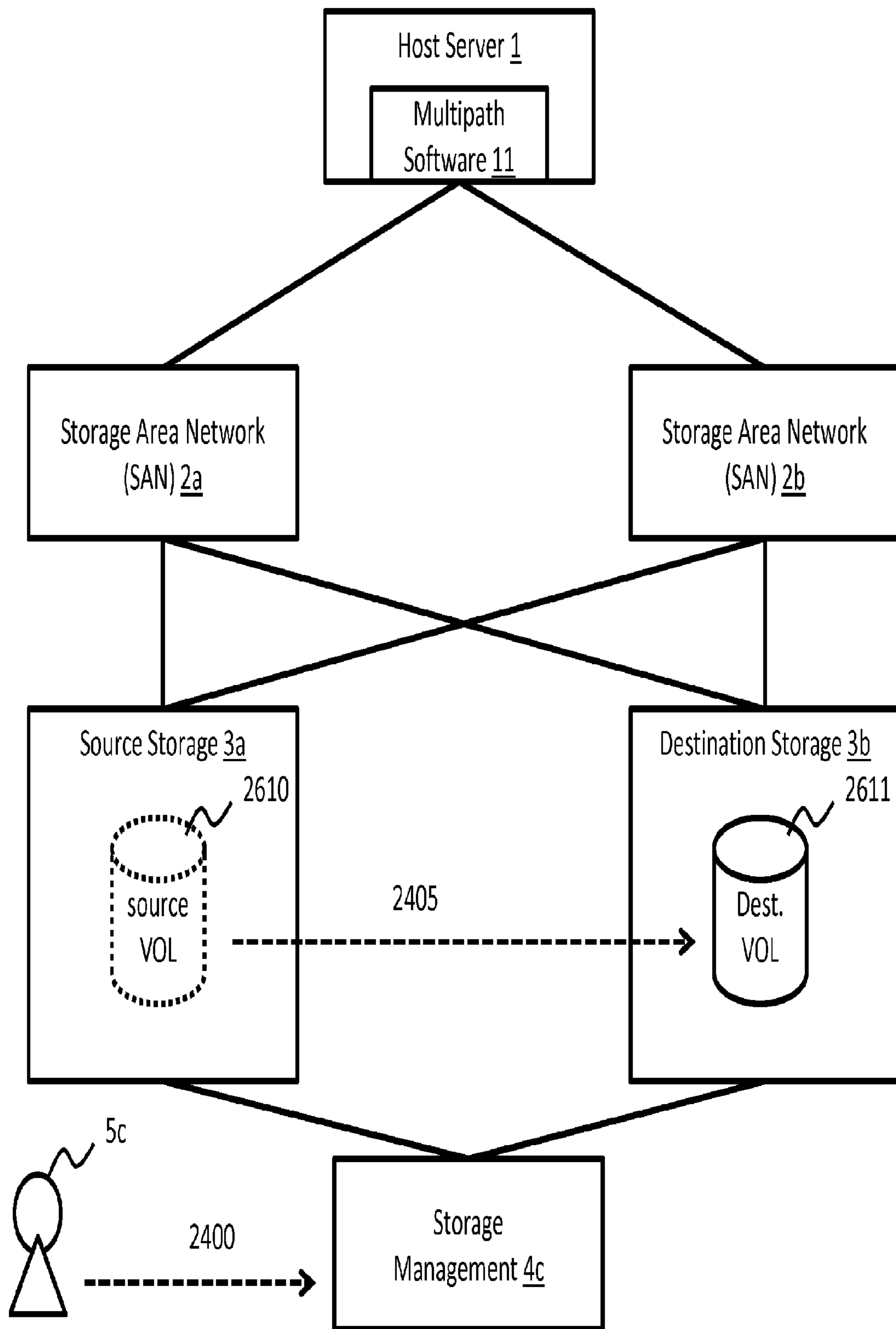


FIG. 26

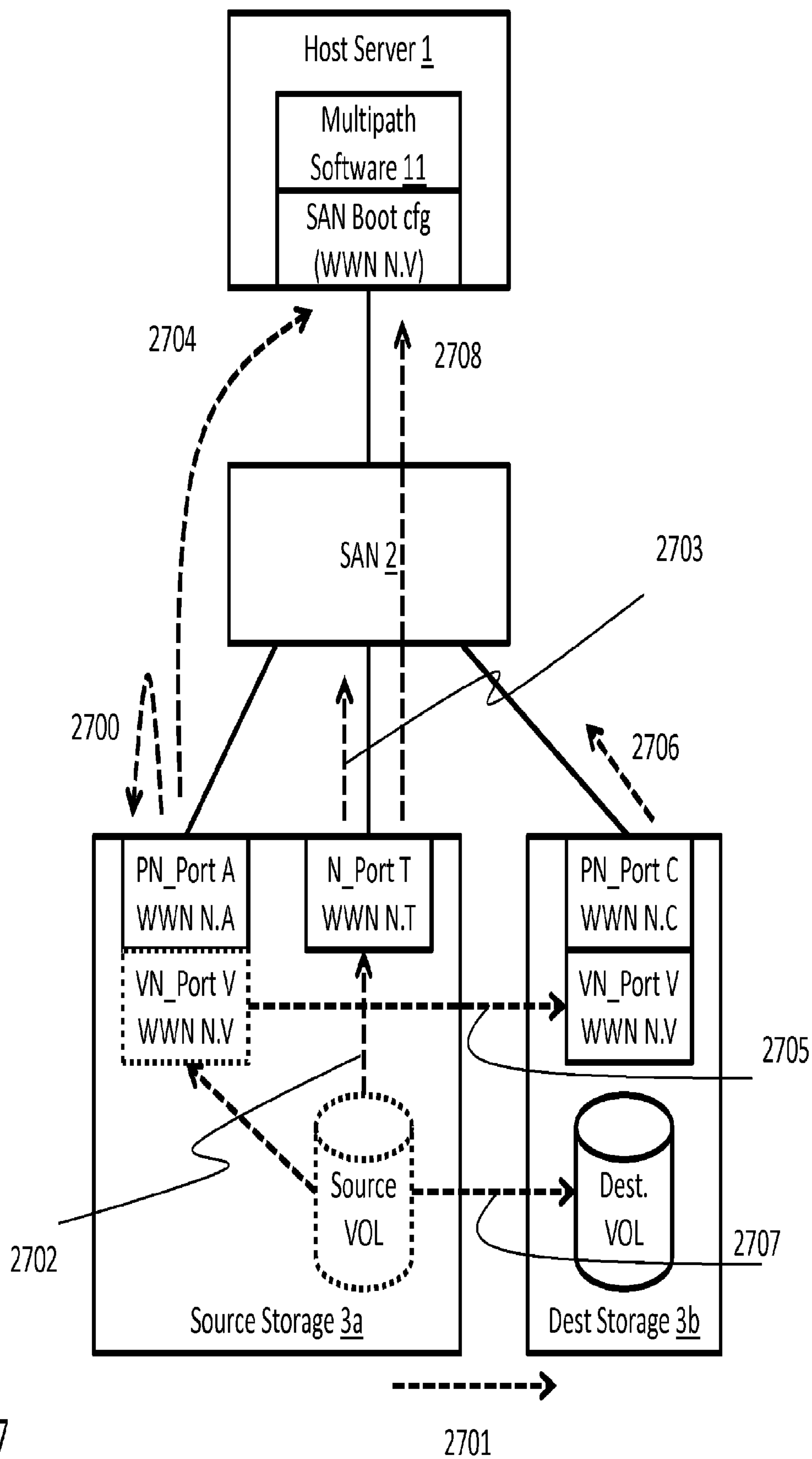


FIG. 27

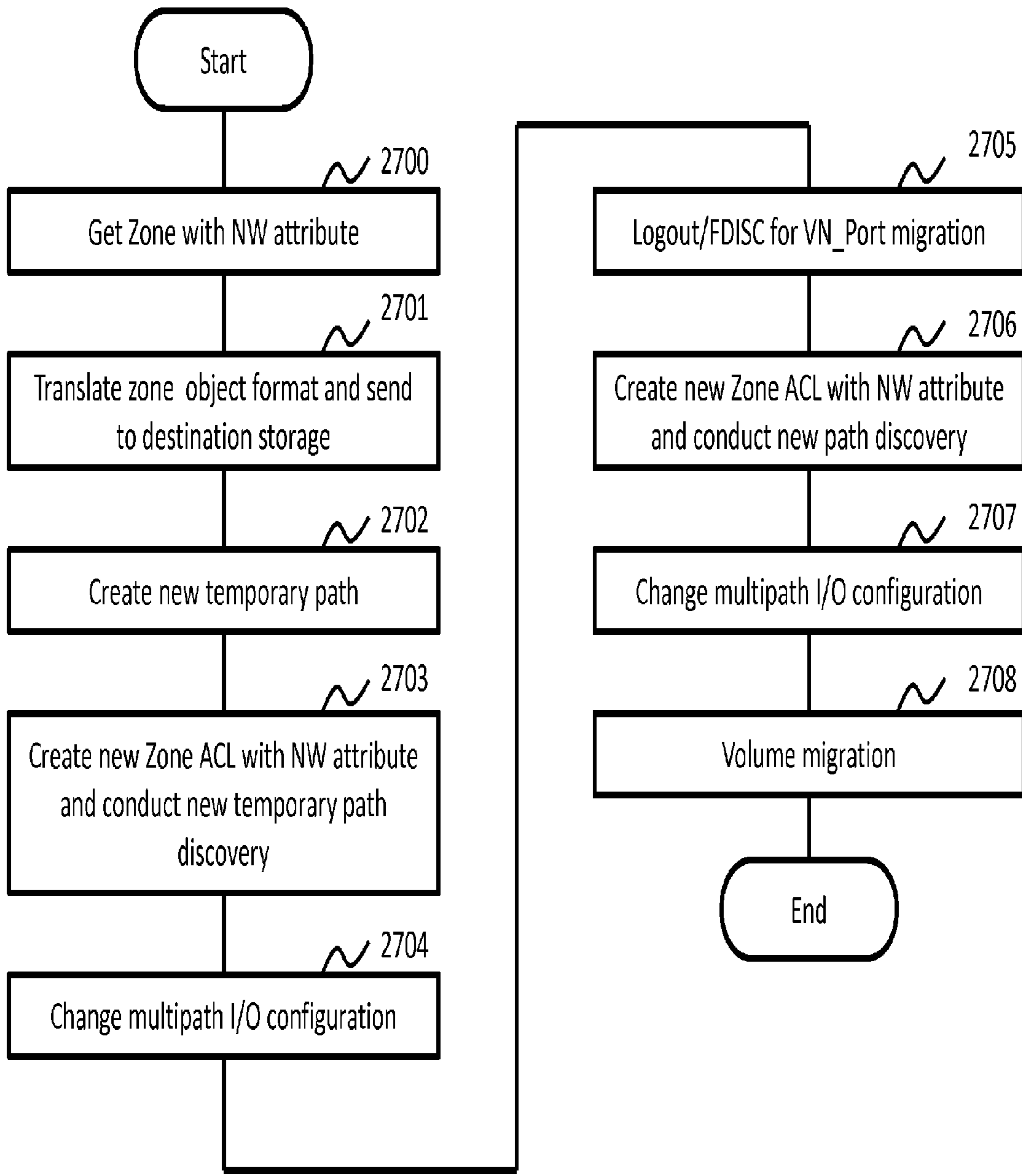


FIG. 28

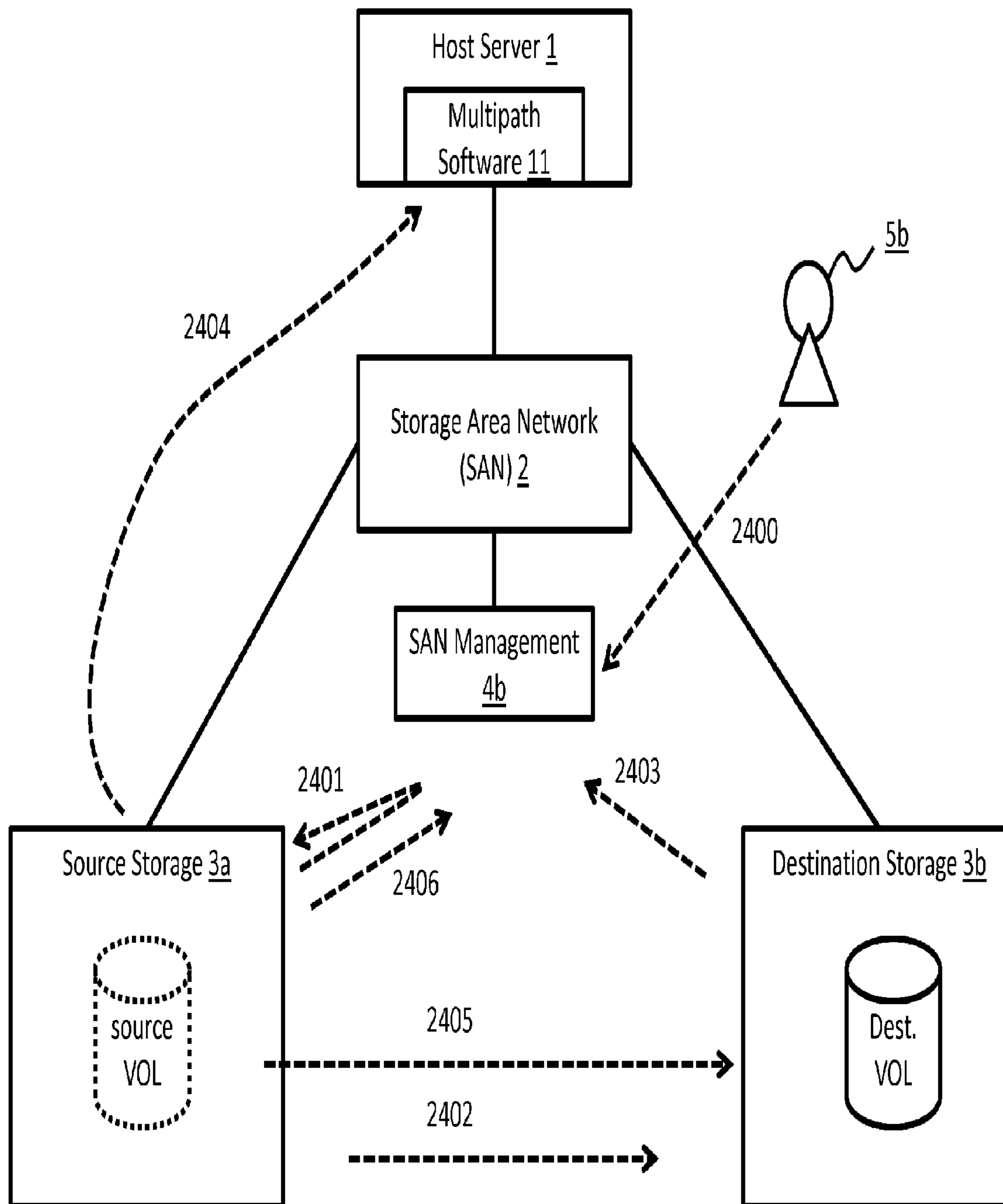


FIG. 29

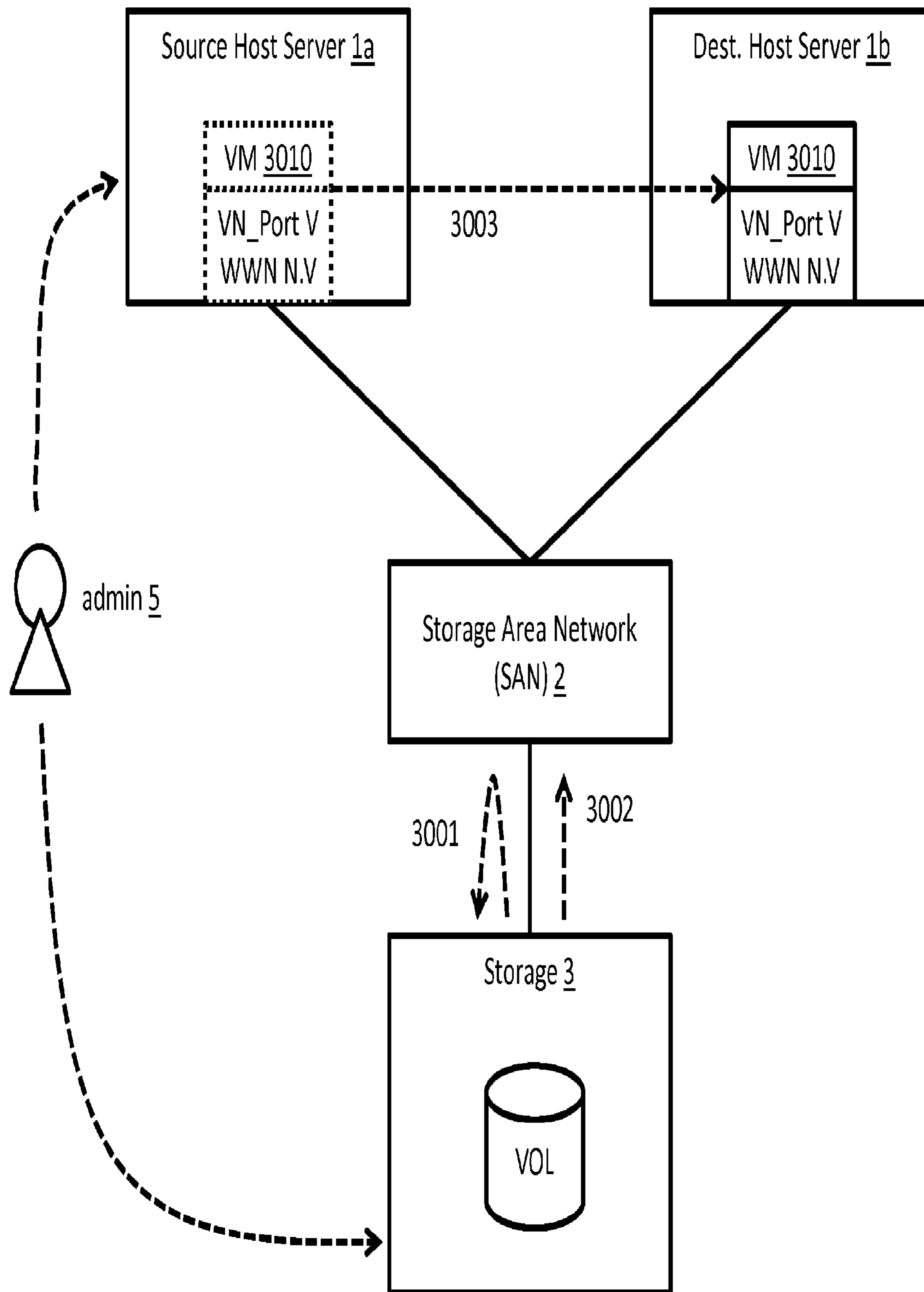


FIG. 30



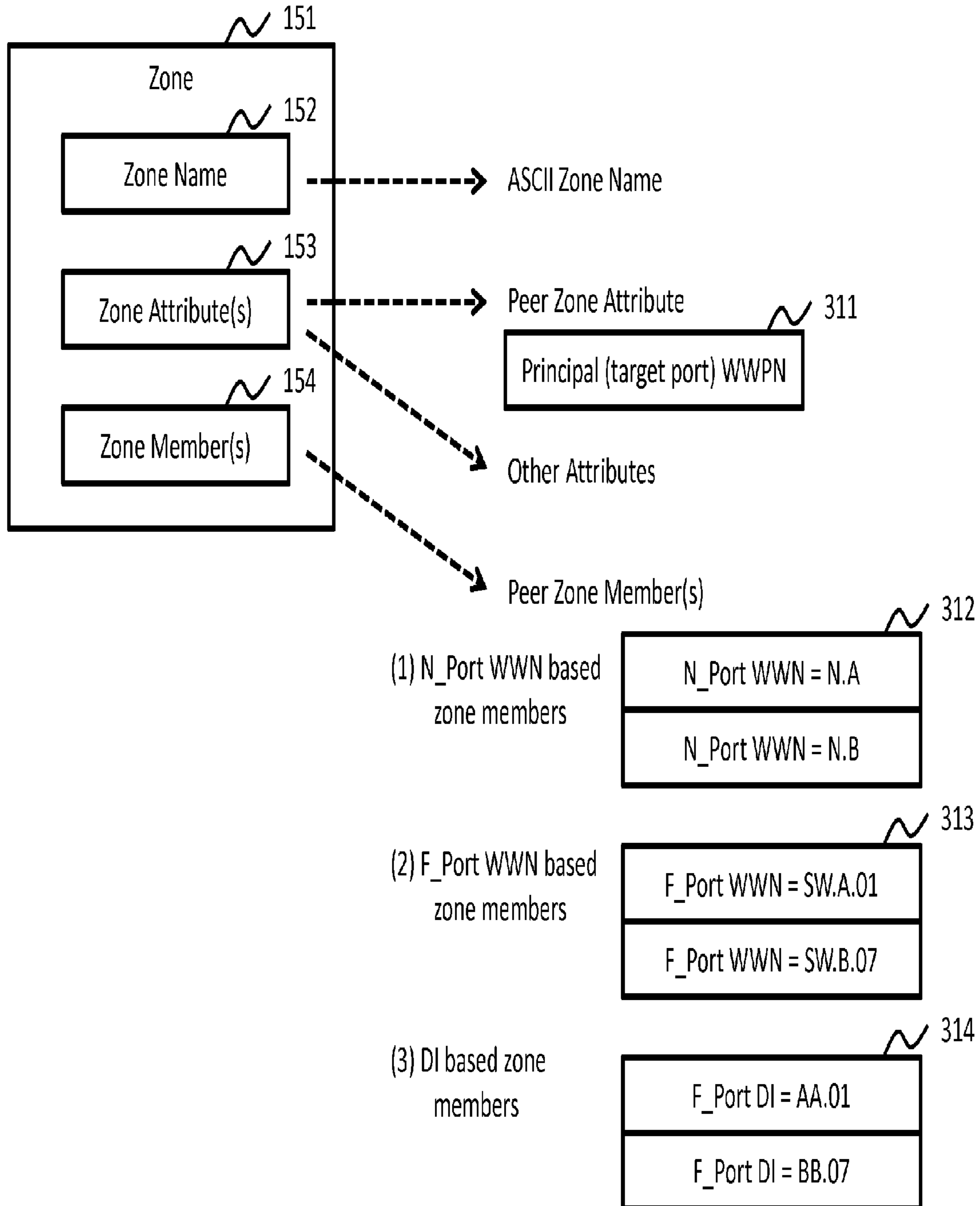


FIG. 31

## 1

**METHOD AND APPARATUS OF STORAGE  
VOLUME MIGRATION IN COOPERATION  
WITH TAKEOVER OF STORAGE AREA  
NETWORK CONFIGURATION**

This application is a Continuation of U.S. application Ser. No. 13/654,724, filed on Oct. 18, 2012, the content of which is incorporated herein in its entirety by reference.

## BACKGROUND

The present application is generally directed to computer systems, and more specifically, to storage networking, and interface protocol and server/storage migration.

## RELATED ART

Storage Area Networks (SAN) such as Fibre Channel (FC) interconnects utilize zoning access control lists (ACL). The zoning ACL is configured by the Node Port (N\_Port) Name Identifier (e.g., WWPN: World Wide Port Name), the Port Identifier (PID), the Domain/Port Index pair (DP Pair), or the Domain/Fabric Port (F Port) Index Pair.

A SAN also has optional network features such as Quality of Service (QoS), ingress traffic limitation, and traffic isolation. These network features are configured by the Node Port (N\_Port) Name Identifier, the Port Identifier or the Physical Port index number. The network features may also have optional parameters such as the QoS parameter, the traffic limitation parameter, and the traffic path information (set of Domain/N\_Port index pair and Domain/F Port index pair). These parameters are called zone attributes or network attributes.

The FC interconnects standard referenced in FC-LS-2 (Fibre Channel Link Service-Version 2) defines the Node Port Identifier Virtualization (NPIV). To utilize NPIV, the Virtual Node Port (VN\_Port) is moved over from the physical Node Port (PN\_Port) to the other PN\_Port using a Fabric Discovery (FDISC) request, and controls the virtual WWPN identified VN\_Port. When the VN\_Port issues a NPIV FDISC request, the name server inside the SAN switch allocates a new N\_Port ID for the VN\_Port and sends a FDISC response Link Service Accept (LS\_ACC) to the VN\_Port that issued the FDISC request.

NPIV further utilizes a Node Port Name Identifier (WWPN). Zoning or optional network features may also utilize a Node Port Name Identifier or other identifier such as PID or a Domain/Port Index pair.

## SUMMARY

Aspects of the present application include a storage system, which may involve an interface configured to receive a command from a computer for reading or writing data via a network; and a controller configured to manage read or written data of a logical volume based on the command, and to manage a first relationship among information of an initiator port of the computer, information of the logical volume, and information of an attribute of the network used for transferring the command.

Aspects of the present application further include a computer readable storage medium storing instructions for executing a process. The instructions may include receiving a command from a computer for reading or writing data via a network; managing read or written data of a logical volume based on the command, and managing a first relationship among information of an initiator port of the computer,

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information of the logical volume, and information of an attribute of the network used for transferring the command.

Aspects of the present application further include a method, which may involve receiving a command from a computer for reading or writing data via a network; managing read or written data of a logical volume based on the command, and managing a first relationship among information of an initiator port of the computer, information of the logical volume, and information of an attribute of the network used for transferring the command.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 illustrates a computer environment, in accordance with an example implementation.

FIG. 2 illustrates a server, in accordance with an example implementation.

FIG. 3 illustrates a SAN boot configuration table, in accordance with an example implementation.

FIG. 4 illustrates a storage, in accordance with an example implementation.

FIG. 5 illustrates a memory 43 of the storage 3, in accordance with an example implementation.

FIG. 6 illustrates a table of the Host Group mapping information, in accordance with an example implementation.

FIG. 7 illustrates a table of the Host multipath state information, in accordance with an example implementation.

FIG. 8 illustrates a table of the SAN zoning and network attribution information, in accordance with an example implementation.

FIG. 9 illustrates a SAN switch, in accordance with an example implementation.

FIG. 10 illustrates a SAN 2 in accordance with an example implementation.

FIG. 11 illustrates a memory of a SAN switch, in accordance with an example implementation.

FIG. 12 illustrates a Persistent N\_Port ID mapping table 114, in accordance with an example implementation.

FIG. 13 illustrates a Name server DB 115, in accordance with an example implementation.

FIG. 14 illustrates a Fabric Configuration Server DB 115, in accordance with an example implementation.

FIG. 15 illustrates an Active Zone Set DB 115, in accordance with an example implementation.

FIG. 16 illustrates a Zone Configuration for QoS, in accordance with an example implementation.

FIG. 17 illustrates a Zone Configuration for Traffic isolation, in accordance with an example implementation.

FIG. 18 illustrates a Port based QoS table 115 for the SAN Switch physical port of the E Port or the F Port, in accordance with an example implementation.

FIG. 19 illustrates a flowchart for creating new volume with network configuration (zone and SAN QoS, etc.), in accordance with an example implementation.

FIG. 20 illustrates a flow diagram of the operation of translating the zone object format without stopping the host application, in accordance with an example implementation.

FIG. 21 illustrates a movement of a storage port that configured the SAN Boot Volume, to prevent changes to the SAN boot configuration in the Host Server, in accordance with an example implementation.

FIG. 22 illustrates the flowchart of FIG. 21.

FIG. 23 illustrates a flow diagram for deleting a volume and a network configuration (zone and SAN QoS, etc.), in accordance with an example implementation.



FIG. 24 illustrates a flow diagram for a host I/O non-disruptive volume migration with takeover of the SAN zoning and network configuration, in accordance with an example implementation.

FIG. 25 illustrates a flow chart for the flow diagram of FIG. 24.

FIG. 26 illustrates the flow diagram of the volume granularity migration operation between storage systems, in accordance with an example implementation.

FIG. 27 illustrates a flow diagram for a storage moving a boot volume with a VN\_Port V from PN\_Port A to PN\_Port C to prevent changes to the SAN boot configuration of the Host Server, in accordance with an example implementation.

FIG. 28 illustrates the flow chart of the flow diagram of FIG. 27.

FIG. 29 illustrates an alternate example implementation of the flow diagram of FIG. 24.

FIG. 30 illustrates a flow diagram for host virtual machine (VM) migration with a SAN zoning and network configuration takeover, in accordance with an example implementation.

FIG. 31 illustrates the Peer Zone format the Active Zone Set DB, in accordance with an example implementation.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

In the related art, when storage volume migration or server Virtual Machine (VM) migration is performed, if the virtual Node Port (VN\_Port) is migrated from the source server/storage to the destination server/storage using NPIV, the zoning ACL or zoning attributes cannot takeover because the NPIV does not takeover the NPID, the Domain/Port Index Pair or the zoning attribute information. The NPID, Domain/Port Index Pair or zoning attributes or network attributes contain the SAN zoning database of the SAN switch. The NPIV is performed by the Name Server of the SAN Switch and does not interact with the SAN Zoning Database.

Thus, if such optional network features are utilized, the storage volume migration or server VM migration fails and the computer system mail also fail because the NPIV cannot take over the NPID based zoning and because the VN\_Port is outside of the zone ACL.

Further, if such optional network features are utilized, the storage volume migration or server VM migration may succeed, but the zoning attributes or network attributes cannot take over, because the NPIV is unrelated to the zoning database. Example implementations described herein are directed to resolving the problems that may occur during migration.

FIG. 1 illustrates a computer environment, in accordance with an example implementation. The environment may involve a server 1, a storage area network (SAN) 2, a storage 3, and one or more management clients 4a-4c and connect management network 6 such as an ETHERNET network. One or more administrators 5a-5c may manage the server, storage and network by using a server management client 4a, a SAN management client 4b and a storage management 4c respectively, which may serve as interfaces to receive and/or facilitate commands from a computer (e.g., for reading or writing data) and communicate over a network.

FIG. 2 illustrates a server, in accordance with an example implementation. The server 1 may involve a memory 10, a central processing unit (CPU) 14 and a Small Computer System Interface (SCSI) initiator port 15. The memory 10 may contain a multi path program 11, a SAN boot configu-

ration 12, and a SCSI driver 13. The CPU 14 and memory 10 may be configured together in the form of a server controller. Instructions may be stored on the memory 13 of the server controller, which may be in the form of a computer readable storage medium, which is tangible media such as Random Access Memory (RAM), flash memory, HDD, detachable media (e.g. CD, DVD, etc.) or the like. The instructions may also be in the form of a computer readable signal medium, which can include non-tangible media such as a carrier wave.

FIG. 3 illustrates a SAN boot configuration table, in accordance with an example implementation. The SAN boot configuration table 12 may include a Discovery WWPN 31 and a Boot LUN (Logical Unit Number) 32. The SAN boot configuration table 12 masks the boot target port, as the SCSI driver 13 under BIOS boot may have limited memory space. Thus, the SCSI driver under BIOS boot cannot be used for the discovery of a large SAN topology.

When Server 1 is booted, the SCSI driver 13 queries the SAN switch to determine if the SCSI initiator port is attached to the SAN Switch. The SCSI driver 13 issues a Port Login (PLOGI) to target the port that is listed by the SAN boot configuration table 12, and boot LUN.

FIG. 4 illustrates a storage, in accordance with an example implementation. The storage 3 may include a SCSI target port 41, CPU 42, Memory 43, SCSI initiator port 44, and storage media such as Serial AT attachment Hard Disk Drive (SATA HDD) 45, Serial Attached SCSI HDD (SAS HDD) 46, Solid State Drives (SSD) 47, and Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI) bus attached flash memory 48. The CPU 42 and Memory 43 may be configured together in the form of a storage controller that can manage a relationship between information of the initiator port, the logical volume, and the attributes of the network and obtain information of the attributes of the network from the SAN 2 as needed. Instructions may be stored on the memory 43 of the storage controller, which may be in the form of a computer readable storage medium, which is tangible media such as Random Access Memory (RAM), flash memory, HDD, detachable media (e.g. CD, DVD, etc.) or the like. The instructions may also be in the form of a computer readable signal medium, which can include non-tangible media such as a carrier wave.

FIG. 5 illustrates a memory 43 of the storage 3, in accordance with an example implementation. The memory 43 may include Host Group mapping information 51, Host multipath state information 52, SAN zoning and network attribution information 53, and storage program 54. Further details of the host group mapping information 51, host multipath state information 52, and SAN zoning and network attribution information 53 can be found in the descriptions of FIGS. 6 to 8.

FIG. 6 illustrates a table of the Host Group mapping information 51, in accordance with an example implementation. Host Group mapping information 51 may include Host WWPN 61, Host LUN 62, Target Port WWPN 63, Internal LUN 64. The Host WWPN 61 contains host port name identifier (WWPN) to mapping from storage internal LU 64 to Host LUN 62. The Host Group mapping information 51 can be utilized to allow multiple hosts to share a storage target port with access control and LU Number mapping.

FIG. 7 illustrates a table of the Host multipath state information 52, in accordance with an example implementation. The Host multipath state information 52 may include internal LUN 71, Host port WWPN 72, and Multipath State 73. The Host multipath state information 52 enables that a



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target port share multiple of Multipath State **73**. When the storage volume is migrated to another target port, other volumes that are allocated on the same target port are not affected by the volume migration.

FIG. **8** illustrates a table of the SAN zoning and network attribution information **53**, in accordance with an example implementation. The storage program **54** may obtain the SAN zoning and network attribute information **53** from the management client or the SAN switch. The target port WWPN is principal target port. The peer zoning has access control between principal target port and Peer WWPNs, but does not have access control between Peer WWPNs. SAN zoning and network attribution information **53** may include the Zone Name **81**, Target Port WWPN **82**, Peer WWPN list **83**, and Network Attribute list **84**. The Zone Name **81** is a string character and separates other Zone Name configurations of the peer zoning list and the network attribute list. For example, if host A and host B have different NW attribute for the same target port X, two Zone Name configurations for one target port X can be used. The Peer WWPN list **83** contains the Host WWPN list to access control between Target Port WWPN and Peer WWPNs **83**.

The Network Attribute List **84** may include QoS information, Traffic isolation information or other NW configurations.

FIG. **9** illustrates a SAN switch **90**, in accordance with an example implementation. The SAN **2** may have one or multiple SAN Switches **90**. The SAN Switch **90** may include one or more Fabric Ports (F Port) **91**, a Switch Element **92**, one or more Expansion Ports (E\_Port) **93**, one or more Well Known Address (WKA) Ports **94**, a CPU **95** and a Memory **96**. The Fabric Port (F\_Port) **91**, Expansion Port (E\_Port) **93** and Well Known Address (WKA) Ports **94** are connected to Switch Element **92** by an internal bus. The Fabric Port (F\_Port) **91** is connected to the Node Port (N\_Port). The Expansion Port (E\_Port) **93** is connected to E\_Port of another SAN Switch.

The Well Known Address (WKA) Ports **94** are used to access the SAN service program. For example, WKA **0xFFFFFC** is Directory Service, which contains the name server. WKA **0xFFFFFA** is management service, which contains a Fabric Configuration Server for topology management, a Fabric Zoning Server for zoning configuration, and an Unzone Name server for query un-accessible Node Ports.

FIG. **10** illustrates a SAN **2** in accordance with an example implementation. The example SAN **2** includes two SAN switches **90a** and **90b**. The two switches connect three Node Ports (N\_Port) **101a**, **101b** and **101c**. The ISL (Inter Switch Link) is a connection of the E\_Port to the E\_Port link and can be used for trunking. Each switch has a unique Domain\_ID in the SAN fabric. Each port (E\_Port, F Port, N\_Port) has a unique WWPN.

The switch port (E\_Port, F\_Port) has a Domain/Port Index (DI) number. The DI number is concatenated by a one byte Domain\_ID and 1 Bytes Port Index (physical switch port location). The N\_Port ID has a N\_Port Identifier (NPID). The NPID is assigned by a SAN switch name server when the N\_Port ID requests a login (FLOGI or FDISC) to the name server of the directory service.

FIG. **11** illustrates a memory **96** of a SAN switch **90**, in accordance with an example implementation. The memory **96** of SAN switch **90** may include a name server program **111**, a Fabric Configuration Server program **112**, a Fabric Zone Server program **113**, a Persistent N\_Port ID mapping table **114**, a Name Server Database (DB) **115**, a Fabric Configuration Server DB **116**, an Active Zone Set DB **117**,

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and a Port QoS Table **118**. The name server program **111** allocates N\_Port ID to N\_Port and registers the Name Server DB **115** when the N\_Port issues a Fabric Login or a Fabric Discovery (FLOG I or FDISC) request to the Name Server **111** of the Directory Server. The name server program **111** allocates static NPID to specific WWPN of N\_Port, when N\_Port issues login requests and the name server program **111** searches the Persistent N\_Port ID mapping table **114** for a corresponding entry.

The name server program **111** also de-allocates N\_Port ID from N\_Port and deregisters from the Name Server DB **115** when the N\_Port issues a Fabric Logout (FLOGO) request to the Name Server **111** of the Directory Server. The Fabric Configuration Server program **112** gathers topology information and stores them into the Fabric Configuration Server DB **116**. The administrator can configure the Active Zone Set DB **117** and the Port QoS Table **118** for SAN switch **90** by using a management client **5**.

The Fabric Zone Server program **113** forwards the data of the Active Zone Set DB **117** to all of the SAN switches and configures the setup of the zone configuration and network configuration for the F\_Port or the E\_Port. The SAN Switch **90** configures the setup of the Port QoS Table **118** to F\_Port or E\_Port for limiting ingress or egress rate performance.

FIG. **12** illustrates a Persistent N\_Port ID mapping table **114**, in accordance with an example implementation. The Persistent N\_Port ID mapping table **114** may include a N\_Port WWPN field **121** and a Persistent N\_Port ID field **122**. When a N\_Port login with N\_Port WWPN parameter to F Port of SAN Switch **90** is conducted, the Name server program **111** searches the N\_Port WWPN **121**. If a corresponding entry is found, the Name server program **111** allocates NPID to N\_port of the persistent N\_Port ID **122**. The allocated N\_Port ID is not related to the Physical Port Index of SAN switch **90**.

FIG. **13** illustrates a Name server DB **115**, in accordance with an example implementation. The Name server DB **115** may include a F\_Port Domain/Port Index entry **131**, an allocated N\_Port ID entry **132**, a N\_Port WWPN entry **133**, and a Persistent N\_Port ID allocated field **134**. The F Port Domain/Port Index entry **131** indicates the F Port physical location of the SAN Switch **90**. The allocated N\_Port ID entry **132** is the allocated N\_Port ID by the name server program **111** to the N\_Port requesting a login. The N\_Port WWPN field **133** includes the N\_Port WWPN from the N\_Port requesting a login.

The Persistent N Port ID allocated field **134** indicates whether the allocated N\_Port ID is related or not related based on referring to the Persistent N\_Port ID mapping table **114**.

FIG. **14** illustrates a Fabric Configuration Server DB **116**, in accordance with an example implementation. The DB **116** contains topology, location, and peer connection information that connects to the adjacent switch or peer N\_Port information.

FIG. **15** illustrates an Active Zone Set DB **117**, in accordance with an example implementation. The Active Zone Set DB **117** includes one or more Zones **151**. Each Zone **151** may include Zone Name **152**, optionally one or more Zone Attributes **153**, and one or more Zone members **154**. The Active Zone Set DB **117** is the effective zone set of the zone DB. Each Zone **151** is grouped by zone attributes **153** and zone members **154**. The Zone Attribute **153** contains parameters such as a hard zoning attribute, peer zoning attribute, and/or vendor specific attributes such as QoS parameters or network attributes.



The Zone Members may include parameters such as the switch E\_Port or F\_Port id (e.g., Domain/Port Index (DI), F\_Port WWPN, E\_Port WWPN), the Node Port ID (e.g., N\_Port WWPN, N\_Port Node Name Identifier (World Wide Node Name: WWNN)), and/or the N\_Port ID, which is changed based on a login to F\_Port DI.

FIG. 16 illustrates a Zone Configuration for QoS, in accordance with an example implementation. The Zone Name 152 contains an ASCII zone name. To identify the QoS Zoning the by SAN switch, the Prefix ASCII Character of the Zone Name 152 contains prefixes such as "QOSHixx\_" or "QOSLOxx\_" 161. The ASCII string indicates the QoS zoning mode and priority value (e.g. High/Low priority). The Zone Attribute 153 contains QoS Attribute if defined by SAN Switch vender specific. The Zone member 154 contains parameters such as the N\_Port WWN based Zone members 163 which contains the N\_Port WWPN of host ports and storage ports, the F\_Port WWN based Zone members 164 which contains F\_Port WWPN attached N\_Port of host ports and storage target ports, the F\_Port DI based Zone members 165 which contains F\_Port Domain/Port Index attached N\_Port of host ports and storage target ports, and can be in an intermix parameter format 163, 164 or 165. The Zone enables QoS priority setting within Zone Members 154.

If Zone members 154 contain N\_Port WWN based Zone members 163, NPIV VN\_Port migration may be performed successfully, but the network attributes (Prefix Zone Name 161 and/or QoS Attribute 162) cannot takeover. If Zone members 154 contain F\_Port WWN based Zone members 164 or F Port DI based Zone members 165, NPIV VN\_Port migration cannot be performed since the VN\_Port is migrated other PN\_Port, the F\_Port is changed and the F\_Port WWPN or F\_Port ID is changed. Thus, the VN\_Port is out of the access list defined by the Zone Member 154.

FIG. 17 illustrates a Zone Configuration for Traffic isolation, in accordance with an example implementation. The Traffic Isolation defines the traffic pathway of the SAN switch port (F\_Port or/and E\_Port). The Zone Name 152 includes an ASCII zone name or a Prefix ASCII zone name if the zone name is defined by a SAN switch, and can be vendor specific. The Zone Attribute 153 includes Traffic Isolation Attribute 171 if defined by the SAN Switch, and can be vendor specific. The Zone member 154 may include parameters such as a F\_Port WWN based Zone members 172 which contains the F\_Port WWPN attached to the N\_Port of the host ports and storage target ports, F\_Port DI based Zone members 173 which contains the F\_Port Domain/Port Index attached to the N\_Port of the host ports and the storage target ports, and can be in an intermix parameter format 172 or 173.

The Zone allows for Traffic Isolation setting within Zone Members 154. If the Zone 151 is made of traffic isolation attributes, then NPIV VN\_Port migration cannot be performed since the VN\_Port is migrated to another PN\_Port, the F Port is changed and the F\_Port WWPN or F\_Port ID is changed. Thus, the VN\_Port is out of the access list defined by Zone Member 154.

FIG. 18 illustrates a Port based QoS table 115 for the SAN Switch physical port of the E\_Port or the F\_Port, in accordance with an example implementation. The Port based QoS table 115 can include a Domain/Index of F\_Port or E\_Port entry 181, a Rate Limit field 182, a Traffic Class (TC) field 183 and a virtual Channel (VC) field 184. The Network attribute contained in Port QoS Table 116 cannot takeover

after NPIV VN\_Port migration, because the Domain/Index of F\_Port or E\_Port is changed after VN\_Port NPIV migration.

FIG. 19 illustrates a flowchart for creating new volume with network configuration (zone and SAN QoS, etc.), in accordance with an example implementation. When a storage administrator creates a volume, the storage management client creates a new zone to the network and the network configuration without SAN administrator coordination. At 1901, the administrator 5 creates a volume and issues a command to tie the storage port to the volume, and create host group (L UN Masking) information to accept from the host port to the storage port related to the volume. The administrator 5 also allocates network attributes such as QoS to the path of the host and the volume. At 1902, the management client 5c transfers the configuration to the storage 3. The storage 3 saves the network attribute information to SAN zoning and network attribute information table 53. At 1903, the storage target port creates a new zone ACL with network attribute information to provide access between the host port and the storage target port. The Zone ACL contains zone attributes, including network QoS information. The storage port issues a Peer Zoning request (e.g., AAPZ: Add Update Active Peer Zone) with network attribute information to the SAN Switch, then SAN Switch appends the zone to the Active Zone Set DB and the SAN Switch 2 configures network parameter such as QoS and so on. At 1904, the Server administrator 5 starts an application to the host server.

FIG. 20 illustrates a flow diagram of the operation of translating the zone object format without stopping the host application, in accordance with an example implementation. At 2000, the storage program 54 issues a CT request (basic zoning or enhanced zoning command to fabric zoning server) to retrieve zone information from the SAN switch, and then the storage program translates the zone object format from a Basic/Enhanced zone to a Peer Zone of the EZ format to prepare a Peer Zone request. The storage 3 saves the network attribute information to SAN zoning and network attribute information table 53. At 2001, the storage program issues Peer Zone request (AAPZ CT IU) with network attribute information to switch. The SAN Switch 2 appends the zone in the Active Zone Set Database, wherein the storage program 54 issues the CT request (basic zoning or enhanced zoning command to fabric zoning server) to delete existing old zone information from the SAN switch if any other volume or any active access path is unavailable. The storage program 54 computes which zone can be deleted when the storage program refers to the SAN zoning and network attribution information 53. The SAN Switch 2 do not change network parameter such as QoS and so on because only zone format is changed, network parameter is not changed.

FIG. 21 illustrates a movement of a storage port that configured the SAN Boot Volume, to prevent changes to the SAN boot configuration in the Host Server, in accordance with an example implementation. The Host server sets up the SAN boot configuration to the storage target port (VN\_Port VI WWPN N.V). A takeover is conducted to takeover the relationship between the boot volume and the boot configuration.

At 2100, the storage program issues a request to the fabric zoning server to retrieve the zone information from the SAN switch. The storage program translates the zone object format from the Basic/Enhanced zone to the Peer Zone of the EZ format to issue a Peer Zone request. The storage 3 saves the network attribute information to SAN zoning and



network attribute information table **53**. At **2101**, the Storage program creates a new I/O path for N\_Port T. The boot volume in the storage is accessible by both N\_Port T and VN\_Port V. At **2102**, the storage program issues a Peer Zone request (AAPZ CT\_IU) to the SAN switch. The SAN Switch appends the zone between the host port and N\_Port T in the Active Zone Set Database. When the SAN Switch updates the Active Zone Set DB, the Fabric Controller in the SAN Switch notifies the host server using a RSCN (Register State Change Notification) notification message. The SCSI driver of the Host Server then discovers a new I/O path between the host port and the storage port T.

At **2103**, the VN\_Port V of the storage target port sends a NOT READY or UNIT ATTENTION notification message of SCSI sense data of an Asynchronous Logical Unit Access (ALUA: is SCSI SBC-3 multi path standard), The multi path software of the Host Server sends a Report Target Port Group SCSI command and retrieves the Target Port Group information. The storage program changes the Host Multipath state information to add N\_Port T with an active state setting and to add VN\_Port V with an unavailable state setting. The storage program creates Target Port Group information payload from the Host Multipath state information. The Host multipath software changes the I/O path from VN\_Port V to N\_Port T.

At **2104**, the storage program issues a Logout (LOGO) request to the F\_Port Controller of the SAN Switch. The SAN switch then de-allocates and removes the VN\_Port V N\_Port ID from the name server. Then storage program migrates the VN\_Port V from PN\_Port A to PN\_Port C, wherein the N\_Port Controller of PN\_Port C issues a NPIV Fabric Discovery (FDISC) request. The name server of the SAN switch creates a VN\_Port V instance and adds the N\_Port ID for the VN Port V in the name server DB.

At **2105**, the storage program creates a new I/O path for N\_Port V. The boot volume in the storage is accessible by both N\_Port T and the new VN\_Port V instance. At **2106**, the storage program issues Peer Zone request (AAPZ CT IU) with network attribute information to SAN switch **2**. The SAN Switch **2** appends the zone between the host port and the VN\_Port V in the Active Zone Set Database and the SAN Switch **2** configures network parameter such as QoS and so on. When the SAN Switch updates the Active Zone Set DB, the Fabric Controller in the SAN Switch sends a notification to the host server using a RSCN notification message. The SCSI driver of the Host Server conducts a new I/O path discovery between the host port and the storage VN\_Port V.

At **2107**, the N\_Port T of the Storage target port sends a NOT READY or UNIT ATTENTION notification message of the SCSI Sense data of ALUA. The Multi path software of the Host Server sends a Report Target Port Group SCSI command and retrieves the Target Port Group information. The storage program changes the Host Multipath state information to add VN\_Port V with an active state setting and N\_Port T with an unavailable state setting. The storage program creates the Target Port Group information payload by using the Host Multipath state information. The host multipath software changes the I/O path from port T to VN\_Port V. The storage program issues a CT request (basic zoning or enhanced zoning command to fabric zoning server) to delete existing old zone information from the SAN switch if needed.

FIG. **22** illustrates the flowchart of FIG. **21** with respect to the reference elements used in FIG. **21**.

FIG. **23** illustrates a flow diagram for deleting a volume and a network configuration (zone and SAN QoS, etc.), in accordance with an example implementation. When the

storage administrator creates a volume, the storage management client creates a zone and network configuration without SAN administrator coordination. At **2300**, the administrator stops the host server application. At **2301**, the administrator **5** deletes the volume. At **2302**, the management client **4c** transfers the configuration to the storage. At **2303**, the storage program deletes the volume and/or unmaps the connection between the port and the volume. The storage program issues a DAPZ (Delete Active Peer Zone) request to delete the zone with network attribute information between host port and storage port, if other volumes do not use the zone when the storage program search SAN zoning information **53**. Then, the storage **3** delete specific entry of the network attribute information from SAN zoning and network attribute information table **53**, if needed.

FIG. **24** illustrates a flow diagram for a host I/O non-disruptive volume migration with takeover of the SAN zoning and network configuration, in accordance with an example implementation. At **2400**, storage administrator **5c** indicates volume migration operation. At **2401** the source storage program issues a request to the fabric zoning server to retrieve zone info from the SAN switch. Then the source storage program translates the zone object format from the Basic/Enhanced zone to the Peer Zone of the EZ format to issue a Peer Zone request if format translation is needed. The source storage **3a** saves the network attribute information to SAN zoning and network attribute information table **53**. At **2402**, both of the storage programs send or retrieve the Peer Zone information and network attribute information from the Source Storage to the Destination Storage via the interconnect storage path. At **2403**, the storage program issues a Peer Zone request (AAPZ CT\_IU) with network attribute to the SAN switch **2**. The SAN Switch **2** appends the zone between the host port and the N\_Port T in the Active Zone Set Database and the SAN Switch **2** configures network parameter such as QoS and so on. When the SAN Switch updates the Active Zone Set DB, the Fabric Controller in the SAN Switch sends a notification to the host server using a RSCN (Register State Change Notification) notification message. The SCSI driver of the Host Server conducts a new I/O path discovery between the host port and the storage port T.

At **2404**, the destination storage mounts the source volume of the source storage. The source storage target port sends a NOT READY or UNIT ATTENTION notification message of the SCSI Sense data of the ALUA. The multipath software of the Host Server sends a Report Target Port Group SCSI command and retrieves the Target Port Group information. The storage program changes the Host Multipath state information to add the destination storage port with an active state setting and the source storage port with an unavailable state setting. The storage program creates the Target Port Group information payload by using the Host Multipath state information. The Host multipath software changes the I/O path from the source storage port to the destination storage port.

At **2405**, both storage programs execute to conduct boot volume migration. At **2406**, the source storage program issues a CT request (a basic zoning or an enhanced zoning command to the fabric zoning server) to delete existing old zone information from the SAN switch if needed. Then, the source storage **3a** delete specific entry of the network attribute information from SAN zoning and network attribute information table **53**, if needed.

FIG. **25** illustrates a flowchart of the flow diagram of FIG. **24**.



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FIG. 26 illustrates the flow diagram of the volume granularity migration operation between storage systems, in accordance with an example implementation. The operation is similar to that of FIG. 24, but also includes redundant SANs 2a and 2b. Thus, if a SAN fails, the volume migration can be performed using another SAN, as multiple paths between the host server ports and the destination storage ports thereby exist and are active during the volume migration.

If NPIV takeover is conducted, the redundancy is lost between the Fabric Logout (LOGO) and new the Fabric Discovery (FDISC), because duplicate WWPN registration of the Name Server of the SAN Switch is not allowed. The Duplicated Address login request error is defined by FC-LS-2.

FIG. 27 illustrates a flow diagram for a storage moving a boot volume with a VN\_Port V from PN\_Port A to PN\_Port C to prevent changes to the SAN boot configuration of the Host Server, in accordance with an example implementation. In FIG. 27, the host server configures the SAN boot configuration to the storage target port (VN\_Port VI WWPN N.V).

At 2700, storage administrator indicates volume migration operation. Then, the storage program issues a request to the fabric zoning server to retrieve zone information from the SAN switch. The source storage 3a saves the network attribute information to SAN zoning and network attribute information table 53. At 2701, the storage program translates the zone object format from the Basic/Enhanced zone to the Peer Zone of the EZ format to issue a Peer Zone request if format translation is needed. The storage program sends the Peer Zone information and network attribute information from the Source Storage 3a to the Destination Storage 3b via the interconnect storage path. At 2702, the storage program creates a new I/O path for the N\_Port T. The boot volume in the storage is accessible by both N\_Port T and VN\_Port V. At 2703, the storage program issues the Peer Zone request (AAPZ CT IU) to the SAN switch. The SAN Switch appends the zone between host port and the N\_Port T in the Active Zone Set Database. When the SAN Switch updates the Active Zone Set DB, the Fabric Controller in the SAN Switch notifies the host server by using a RSCN (Register State Change Notification) notification message. The SCSI driver of the Host Server conducts new I/O path discovery between the host port and the storage port T.

At 2704, the VN\_Port V of the storage target port sends a NOT READY or a UNIT ATTENTION notification message of the SCSI Sense data of the ALUA. The Multi path software of the Host Server sends a Report Target Port Group SCSI command and retrieves Target Port Group information. The storage program changes the Host Multipath state information to add N\_Port T with an active state setting and VN\_Port V with an unavailable state setting. The storage program creates the Target Port Group information payload by using Host Multipath state information. The host multipath software changes I/O path from VN\_Port V to N Port T.

At 2705, the storage program of source storage 3a issues a Logout (LOGO) request to the F Port Controller of the SAN Switch. The SAN switch de-allocates the VN\_Port V N\_Port ID and removes the VN\_Port V from the name server. The storage program migrates the VN\_Port V from the PN\_Port A of the source storage 3a to the PN\_Port C of the destination storage 3b. The N\_Port Controller of the PN\_Port C of the destination storage 3b issues a NPIV Fabric Discovery (FDISC) request and the name server of

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the SAN switch 2 creates a VN\_Port V instance and adds the N\_Port ID for the VN\_Port V in the name server DB.

At 2706, the storage program of destination storage 3b issues a Peer Zone request (AAPZ CT IU) to the SAN switch 2. The SAN Switch 2 appends the zone between the host port and the VN Port V in the Active Zone Set Database and the SAN Switch 2 configures network parameter such as QoS and so on. When the SAN Switch updates the Active Zone Set DB, the Fabric Controller in the SAN Switch notifies the host server by using a RSCN notification message. The SCSI driver of the Host Server conducts new I/O path discovery between the host port and storage VN\_Port V.

At 2707, both storage programs conduct the boot volume migration. Both ports of Port C and Port T are accessible, so the source storage changes the access state to unavailable for port T and the destination storage changes the access state to available for VN\_Port V. The destination storage mounts the source volume of the source storage and migrates the data.

At 2708, the N\_Port T of the storage target port sends a NOT READY or a UNIT ATTENTION notification message of the SCSI Sense data of the ALUA. The multi path software of the Host Server sends a Report Target Port Group SCSI command and retrieves the Target Port Group information. The storage program changes the Host Multipath state information to add VN\_Port V with setting active state and VN\_Port T with setting unavailable state. The storage program creates the Target Port Group information payload by the Host Multipath state information. The Host multipath software changes the I/O path from N\_Port T to VN\_Port V.

Then the source storage program issues a CT request (e.g. a basic zoning or an enhanced zoning command to the fabric zoning server) to delete old existing zone information from the SAN switch if needed. Then, the source storage 3a delete specific entry of the network attribute information from SAN zoning and network attribute information table 53, if needed.

FIG. 28 illustrates the flow chart of the flow diagram of FIG. 27.

FIG. 29 illustrates an alternate example implementation of the flow diagram of FIG. 24. In the alternate implementation of FIG. 29, a side-band storage management 4b that integrates storage and SAN management is utilized.

FIG. 30 illustrates a flow diagram for host virtual machine (VM) migration with a SAN zoning and network configuration takeover, in accordance with an example implementation. The flow diagram is similar to FIG. 20. The SAN zoning configuration is N\_Port ID based, so host VM migration is conducted.

At 3000, the administrator 5 submits an instruction for VM migration between the source physical host and the destination physical host. At 3001, the storage program issues a CT request (basic zoning or enhanced zoning command to fabric zoning server) to retrieve zone info from SAN switch. The storage program translates the zone object format from the Basic/Enhanced zone to the Peer Zone of the EZ format to prepare to issue a Peer Zone request to migrate the NPIV format (e.g., N\_Port ID based or DI based, F\_Port WWN based zone to Host N\_Port WWPN based). At 3002, the storage program issues a Peer Zone request (AAPZ CT\_IU) with network attribute information to the switch. The SAN Switch appends the zone to the Active Zone Set Database and network attribute information. At 3003, both host servers migrate the VM with the NPIV host port WWPN migration. The Storage program issues a CT request (e.g., basic zoning or enhanced zoning command to fabric zoning server) to delete existing old zone information



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from the SAN switch if any other volume or any active access path is unavailable. The storage program computes which zone can be deleted when the storage program refers to the SAN zoning and network attribution information.

FIG. 31 illustrates the Peer Zone format the Active Zone Set DB 115, in accordance with an example implementation. The Peer Zone format may include a Zone Name 152, one or more Peer Zone Attributes 311, optionally one or more other zone attributes 153 and one or more Zone members 154. The Peer Zone attribute 311 contains target port WWPN. However, the Peer Zone members 312, 313, 314 do not include the target port (Peer Zoning principal port 311).

Moreover, other implementations of the invention will be apparent to those skilled in the art from consideration of the specification and practice of the invention disclosed herein. Various aspects and/or components of the described implementations may be used singly or in any combination. It is intended that the specification and implementation be considered as examples only, with a true scope and spirit of the invention being indicated by the following claims.

I claim:

1. A storage system, comprising:  
a logical volume; and  
a storage controller, configured to:  
manage a first mapping between an initiator port and the logical volume; and  
for a volume migration operation being executed on the logical volume:  
retrieve a zone associated with a network attribute of a storage area network (SAN) from the SAN, the network attribute indicative of a network configuration of the SAN,  
update the first mapping to a second mapping between the initiator port, the logical volume and the network attribute;  
create a new zone to the SAN based on the second mapping through an issuance of a peer zone request with the network attribute,  
conduct an input/output (I/O) path discovery between the initiator port and a target port associated with the new zone;  
update the second mapping between the initiator port, the logical volume and the network attribute based on the I/O path discovery, the second mapping indicative of the target port; and  
delete the retrieved zone associated with the network attribute.
2. The storage system of claim 1, wherein the storage controller is configured to manage a third mapping between a boot object and a boot volume, wherein the target port is associated with the boot volume, and wherein the storage controller is configured to facilitate access to the boot volume based on the I/O path discovery.
3. The storage system of claim 1, wherein the storage system is communicatively coupled to a plurality of SAN switches, wherein, upon a failure of a SAN switch associated with the volume migration operation, the storage controller is configured to conduct the volume migration on another one of the plurality of SAN switches.
4. The storage system of claim 1, wherein the storage controller is configured to translate a zone object format.
5. A storage controller comprising a memory and a processor, configured to:  
manage a first mapping between an initiator port and a logical volume; and  
for a volume migration operation being executed on the logical volume:

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- retrieve a zone associated with a network attribute of a storage area network (SAN) from the SAN, the network attribute indicative of a network configuration of the SAN,
- update the first mapping to a second mapping between the initiator port, the logical volume and the network attribute;
- create a new zone to the SAN based on the second mapping through an issuance of a peer zone request with the network attribute,
- conduct an input/output (I/O) path discovery between the initiator port and a target port associated with the new zone;
- update the second mapping between the initiator port, the logical volume and the network attribute based on the I/O path discovery, the second mapping indicative of the target port; and
- delete the retrieved zone associated with the network attribute.
6. The storage controller of claim 5, wherein the storage controller is configured to manage a third mapping between a boot object and a boot volume, wherein the target port is associated with the boot volume, and wherein the storage controller is configured to facilitate access to the boot volume based on the I/O path discovery.
7. The storage controller of claim 5, wherein the storage controller is associated with a storage system that is communicatively coupled to a plurality of SAN switches, wherein, upon a failure of a SAN switch associated with the volume migration operation, the storage controller is configured to conduct the volume migration on another one of the plurality of SAN switches.
8. The storage controller of claim 5, wherein the storage controller is configured to translate a zone object format.
9. A method, comprising:  
managing a first mapping between an initiator port and a logical volume; and  
for a volume migration operation being executed on the logical volume:  
retrieving a zone associated with a network attribute of a storage area network (SAN) from the SAN, the network attribute indicative of a network configuration of the SAN, and  
updating the first mapping to a second mapping between the initiator port, the logical volume and the network attribute;  
creating a new zone to the SAN based on the second mapping through an issuance of a peer zone request with the network attribute,  
conducting an input/output (I/O) path discovery between the initiator port and a target port based on the new zone;  
updating the relationship between the initiator port, the logical volume and the network attribute based on the I/O path discovery; and  
deleting a zone based on the network attribute.
10. The method of claim 9, further comprising managing a third mapping between a boot object and a boot volume, wherein the target port is associated with the boot volume, and facilitating access to the boot volume based on the I/O path discovery.



11. The method of claim 9, further comprising:  
upon a failure of a SAN switch associated with the  
volume migration operation, conducting the volume  
migration on another SAN switch.

12. The method of claim 9, further comprising translating 5  
a zone object format.

\* \* \* \* \*